THE TIMES

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Spotlight on riot penalties

In advance of Lord Scarman's report, out on Wednesday, *The Times* today reports on pages 4 and 5 on who was arrested in the summer riots and how sharply they were dealt with. Evidence tends to show that magistrates rarely made use of maximum penalties. Severe sentences for arson or petrol bombing were imposed in the crown courts, where some rioters received up to six years' imprisonment.

Checks on police, page 2

Fan's death was an accident

The death on Saturday of a football supporter who was crushed when rival gangs fell down a London Underground station escalator was an accident, Scotland Yard said. Mr Kevin Goulder, aged 18, of Anerley, south London, died at Seven Sisters Road station, north London, after the match between Tottenham Hotspur and Manchester United Page 2

Job switch for Brynmor John

Mr Brynmor John is likely to be moved from his sensitive post as Labour defence spokesman in one of a handful of changes expected to be announced by Mr Michael Foot, the Labour Party leader, in a Shadow Cabinet reshuffle today Page 2

East Africa food crisis abates

The influx of food aid and the onset of seasonal rains in East Africa has eased the drought crisis which last year caused many thousands of deaths from starvation. The emphasis of the relief agencies has now changed to rehabilitation Page 7

Broglie case a 'Watergate'

A French judge in charge of the Broglie murder trial accused M Michel Poniatowski, the former Interior Minister, of "lying by omission". He said that the case had become a "French Watergate". M Poniatowski said he would only appear as a witness if President Mitterrand declared the judge had failed to show impartiality Page 6

SDP out ahead

Mrs Shirley Williams seems set to gain an astonishing victory with a 5,000 majority for the Social Democrat-Liberal Alliance in the Crosby by-election on Thursday, an *Observer* NOP poll predicts. Page 3

Madrid clash

Hundreds of extreme right-wing youths clashed with police in central Madrid after attending a mass rally marking the sixth anniversary of General Franco's death. Speakers at the rally accused the ruling Centre Democratic Union of permitting the armed forces to be insulted and urged Spaniards not to vote for the party Page 7

Blackout to go on

Independent Television News may be off the air for several days because of a strike involving staff who operate video recording systems. The only meeting today is to brief technicians taking over from their weekend colleagues Page 2

Big pay rise for Lucas chief

Lucas, the vehicle and aircraft components manufacturer which lost £21m last year compared with a profit of £41m the year before, awarded Mr Godfrey Messervy, chairman and chief executive, a 32 per cent pay rise. His new pay scale should be in the region of £127,000 a year Page 13

Defence ploy at Sadat trial

Defence lawyers of four men accused of killing President Sadat plan to prove that the late leader broke the law when he jailed 1,000 opponents just before his death. Islamic law does not permit the punishment of anyone who opposes an unjust ruler Page 6

Brezhnev aim to counter Reagan arms initiative

From Patricia Clough and Michael Binyon, Bonn, Nov 22

President Brezhnev, smiling and looking reasonably fit, arrived at Cologne-Bonn airport in a white Ilyushin airliner tonight on his first visit to the West since the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

He was met by Herr Helmut Schmidt, the West German Chancellor, who is hoping that this visit will help bring East-West relations back to normal and encourage balanced arms reductions.

A small military guard of honour lined the red carpet as he walked—hatless in the abnormally warm weather—through the jostling crowd to his large black bullet-proof Mercedes. There were no anthems or formal ceremonies to emphasize the working nature of the visit.

Crowds of demonstrators carrying banners and torches and chanting slogans, were kept away to upper balconies of the buildings out of Mr Brezhnev's sight.

Maximum security precautions swung into action as he arrived. A helicopter whirred overhead, ambulances stood at the ready and thousands of police sealed off the route to the government guest house in the countryside where he will be staying.

Half an hour later millions of West Germans saw the Soviet leader and Herr Schmidt settle down into armchairs at Schloss Gymnich, the Government guest house, and live television coverage showed them taking glasses of fruit juice before a barrage of camera flashes. The pretty moated guest-house, somewhat reminiscent of a Scottish country seat, will be his home during his visit.

No engagements were scheduled for tonight and the two days of talks begin tomorrow morning.

The programme has been arranged so that the discussions are short and interspersed with long rest periods because the 74-year-old visitor now has a limited concentration span and tires easily.

Kremlin angry at being upstaged

For Mr Brezhnev, the visit, according to the Soviet press, is an important diplomatic initiative to develop the Soviet Union's key relationship with West Germany, Moscow's only real contact in the West. The basis of the talks is expected to be Mr Brezhnev's recent interview in *Der Spiegel* in which he outlined the Soviet position in the forthcoming Geneva negotiations on missile reduction and President Reagan's speech last Wednesday in which he presented the American case.

The Kremlin is believed to have been greatly angered by both the content and the timing of the Reagan speech, which upstaged Mr Brezhnev in his efforts to appear to the West Germans as the only superpower leader who really wants peace and disarmament.

During their talks the Chancellor is expected to outline the West's position, hear Mr Brezhnev's views and sound out possible areas where the Russians would be prepared to make concessions in the missile talks.

About 24 hours before the Soviet leader's arrival, Herr Schmidt had made a final telephone call to President Reagan.

Mr Brezhnev was accompanied by Mr Andrei Gromyko, the Soviet Foreign Minister, on whom he is expected to lean heavily for advice and technical details. His 110-man entourage includes high Soviet Government officials, interpreters, typists, 40 security men, 27 communications staff, two waiters and Mr Brezhnev's personal chambermaid, cook and barber.

Soviet doctors on standby

Three Soviet doctors and a nurse have also been flown in to stand close by at all times with an ambulance containing a mobile operating theatre in case he should fall ill.

Tens of thousands of people demonstrated in Bonn squares over the weekend in connexion with Mr Brezhnev's visit. At the biggest demonstration about 30,000-40,000 West Germans and other Europeans heard Free Democrat and Social Democrat speakers call for balanced disarmament and attack the "unparalleled rearmament" by the Soviet Union.

About 5,000 Afghans waving banners and chanting: "Russians out of Afghanistan" paraded near by and the statue of Beethoven—always an important participant in Bonn demonstrations — bore an Afghan flag in its hand.

A little later on another 10,000 ecologists and Young Socialists in jeans, anoraks and Palestinian scarves—the hallmark of the West German left—demonstrated against the system of nuclear deterrents in East and West.

The weekly news magazine *Der Spiegel* said today the long-awaited meeting between Herr Schmidt and Herr Erich Honecker, the East German leader, will now take place before the Christmas holidays and not early next year as expected. The meeting, whose timing and success depend considerably on Mr Brezhnev's visit, has been postponed several times because of the vagaries of East-West relations.

☐ Mr John Nott, Secretary of State for Defence, said yesterday in an article in *The Observer*: "If the Russians can match the openness and the extent of the American offer, we may, I believe, have turned a corner in human history away from the lunacy of our present arms expenditure—on both sides—and towards a saner and safer world."

President Reagan's offer was much more than a mere gesture. "Now we shall see whether the Russians are prepared to back their own propaganda with action."

Leading article, page 9



Mr Brezhnev, labelled "The angel of peace", is shown riding a Soviet nuclear missile on this banner carried at a big demonstration in Bonn yesterday. Marchers were protesting at the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, human rights violations and the arms race.

President Brezhnev with Herr Schmidt after the Chancellor had greeted him at Cologne-Bonn airport last night.

Tebbit set for storm over union legislation

By Our Labour Editor

The Government is hastening presentation of its package of labour law reform with one eye on the Crosby by-election and the other on an unexpectedly strong resurgence of trade union pay militancy.

Mr Norman Tebbit, Secretary of State for Employment, will announce in the Commons almost certainly today the broad outlines of the Cabinet's latest measures to curb the closed shop in industry and expose union funds to court actions for damages.

His brief Parliamentary statement will be followed by publication of a consultative document on which interested parties may comment before a Bill is introduced in the new year. Last night, the signs were that the unions are regrouping for a long struggle against the forthcoming legislation.

Mr Len Murray, general secretary of the TUC, said in an outspoken article in *The Sunday Times*: "I fear for the consequences, because the British trade union movement is not going to stand idly by and see its none-too-substantial funds plundered."

TUC and Shadow Cabinet leaders meet today to discuss joint policy, and Mr Murray said the unions would be talking to the Labour Party about new laws to replace those introduced by the Thatcher Government. He added: "I don't relish tit-for-tat legislation but if this Government, supported by the CBI, pushes its luck there will be a reaction from the labour movement."

The Department of Employment is under instruction to keep the minister's intentions secret, but enough has already leaked out to suggest that Mr Tebbit will go substantially beyond the "softly, softly" approach of his more moderate predecessor, Mr James Prior,

In addition to Mr Prior's original intention to draw a tighter rein around the closed shop in the wake of the European Court of Human Rights' condemnation of the sacking of three British Rail workers for refusing to join a union, the new minister is determined to make trade unions financially responsible for the actions of their officials and members.

This is most likely to be done by a change in the law to merge sections 13 and 14 of the 1976 Trades Union and Labour Relations (Consolidation) Act, so that unions become corporate bodies that can be sued for damages. They would lose the immunity from civil action presently enjoyed for industrial action taken in pursuance of an industrial grievance. Mr Tebbit may also give employers a new right of selective dismissal during an industrial dispute.

Tough talking ahead in week of crucial pay bargaining

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

Ministerial efforts to reduce the level of wage settlements will face a fresh crisis over the next few days, as workers in the public and private sectors press home their pay claims.

Union leaders at Ford Motors UK will tell the company this morning that its 4.5 per cent offer must be improved and "penalty strings" dropped, if a dispute is to be avoided.

Negotiators for Esso and Texaco petrol tanker drivers are seeking an improvement on the oil industry's offer, which at 8 per cent is already double the Cabinet's desired level of wage increases this winter.

Mr Jack Ashwell, national lorry drivers' leader of the Transport and General Workers' Union, said last night after the breakdown of talks on pay for Shell drivers: "I see more possibility of a dispute than a settlement."

The TGWU is involved in a complex series of negotiations with the oil companies today, followed up by meetings of tanker drivers' shop stewards in London later this week, in a bid to drive up the "benchmark" offer of 8.1 per cent made by Shell and already accepted by BP drivers.

Mr Alex Kitson, acting general secretary of the transport workers, Britain's largest union, has lamented that workers have not been using their industrial muscle against the Tories, arguing "it's high time we had a go". The TGWU tanker drivers have now dropped their claim to a 9.99 per cent increase, plus a shorter working week.

At Ford Motors, negotiations resume today with a counter-proposal from the unions designed to lift the firm's insistence on so-called "penalty strings" attached to the original 4.5 per cent pay and productivity offer.

Mr Ron Todd, TGWU national officer, refused to disclose what the union side will offer, but argued that concessions on flexibility and work practices on the part of the workforce would have to be matched by a "substantial" improvement in the present offer.

The unions stress that progress must be made on a cut in the 40-hour working week, the issue at the heart of the BL strike at Longbridge, West Midlands.

The militancy of the TGWU in these two pace-setting sectors of private industry is matched by the demand of the National Union of Mineworkers that the National Coal Board should increase its 9.1 per cent pay offer in renewed negotiations on Wednesday.

Leaders of the Civil Service unions meet tomorrow to determine the size of a common claim to put to the Government this winter.

BL strike 'could go on until Christmas'

☐ Mr Jack Adams, the Longbridge shop stewards leader, yesterday warned Sir Michael Edwardes, BL chairman, that unless he dropped all idea of cutting tea-break and rest times the two week old strike "could go on to Christmas" (Clifford Webb writes from Birmingham).

He was speaking after a mass meeting of the 2,200 strikers had voted almost unanimously to continue the stoppage which has already cost production of 9,000 Metros, 2,200 Minis and 800 Allegros, worth £50m at showroom prices.

The company wants to reduce daily relaxation time from 52 to 40 minutes. Mr Adams said: "The mood today was very determined. I doubt if they can break this strike. We are not talking here about something that does not matter to the men. Those extra minutes away from the drudgery of the track are like gold to the men working on it."

He said the workers had not picked the battleground. But when they had a management that imposed, rather than negotiated, as a way of life then similar stoppages would continue to occur.

Mr John Barker, full-time officer of the Transport and General Workers' Union responsible for Longbridge said: "Our members have decided that enough is enough. All is not well at Longbridge. This action represents the straw that finally broke the camel's back".

BL management has so far adopted a low key approach to the strike, despite its growing concern about the affect on sales of the Metro.

All Longbridge's 14,000 manual workers, including 6,000 laid off by the strike, have received two letters from Mr Brian Fox, Birmingham operations director, warning of the grave consequences if the strike continues. They were reinforced over the weekend by Mr Harold Musgrove, chairman of BLs light medium cars group.

He said: "Have no doubt this is jeopardizing all the jobs at Longbridge and the future security of everyone—not just those on strike. This is not a threat from me. The only person who it threatens is the customer, who may go elsewhere."

Paisley puts strike power to the test

From Tim Jones, Belfast

The political credibility of the Rev Ian Paisley will be tested today as Protestants throughout Northern Ireland decide whether to respond to his call for a day of action designed to demonstrate that he can make the province ungovernable if he chooses.

From the great pulpit of his Martyrs' Memorial Church Mr Paisley exhorted his followers yesterday to join in a total strike from midday in protest against what they believe to be a declining security situation and the spectre of a united Ireland raised by the Anglo-Irish talks.

Mr Paisley has agreed that his political future is at stake in making his call. The day of action he wants is expected to include the strike tractor and car cavalcades converging on all the main towns, and a big protest demonstration in Newtownards where his much vaunted "third force" will be paraded.

Despite "loyalist" frustration over the Anglo-Irish talks and the security situation, however, it seems that Ulster will not be brought to its knees today. Trains and buses will apparently run normally, big stores will be open, most children will attend school, and a vital point, the province will have enough electricity.

The weekend provided some furious activity in Protestant east Belfast as the Ulster Defence Association, the largest paramilitary force in the province, reversed an earlier decision and decided that it would after all take part in today's action. The UDA and other paramilitary organizations under the umbrella of the Ulster Loyalist Central Co-ordinating Committee, which includes some proscribed organizations, decided to ask its members to stage a one-hour mass demonstration at noon outside the gates of the Harland and Wolff shipyard in Belfast.

The change of mind came after an apparent realization that Mr Paisley could not be allowed to steal the thunder in the expression of dissatisfaction at Westminster. While the UDA is holding its protest the Official Unionist Party will be holding a mass one-hour demonstration outside the Cenotaph in the centre of the city.

There is no love lost between Mr Paisley and the UDA for although he, as leader of the Democratic Unionist Party, is a firm disciple of the union, the paramilitary forces in certain circumstances envisage the creation of an independent Ulster.

As Mr Paisley prayed from his pulpit for divine intervention the police were trying to track down members of the so-called Protestant third force. For the first time since their existence was announced

Continued on back page, col 1

Congress defies President on budget

From Nicholas Hirst
Washington, Nov 22

The House of Representatives this afternoon laid down one of the strongest challenges yet to President Reagan's power in an action that could throw the conduct of the United States Government into total disarray by depriving it of the essential funds to carry on its business.

Accusing the President of "theatrics", Congressmen decided to defy a threatened presidential veto of a $428,000m (£225,000m) stop-gap budget resolution.

As a result, the Government's ability to pay everyday bills and wages may be curtailed from tomorrow. Essential services, including social security cheques, hospitals, national defence and emergency services, will continue but some federal agencies could grind to a halt.

The stop gap resolution was necessary because of the failure of Congress to pass separate spending Bills for individual programmes as a result of a continuing fight against the President's demands for additional tax cuts.

The previous stop-gap measure known as a continuing resolution, expired at midnight on Friday. A new one was essential for the normal conduct of government business but President Reagan in a surprise move refused to accept what a joint conference committee of Senate and House of Representative members had worked on until the early hours of this morning.

After the marathon session last night Mr James Baker, one of Mr Reagan's three senior aides is understood to have accepted that the continuing resolution agreed by the joint committee would be recommended by him and ratified by the President.

But in what appears to have been a personal decision President Reagan, first through his Budget Director Mr David Stockman, and then in talking to reporters at the White House, declared the agreed Bill unacceptable. He said he would not travel to California to his ranch for a week's holiday for the American celebration of Thanksgiving as planned.

Upset by the level of spending proposed for social programmes and the representatives' insistence on a cut in foreign aid, he declared: "The people want to get back to fiscal sanity." He said that he would veto the Bill if it were passed.

The House of Representatives decided to take up the challenge and voted the joint committee's proposal through. The President's promised veto means this cannot become law and the Government is left without funds it needs.

Many House Democrats felt that the Bill as presented gave Mr Reagan more than he wanted.

Mr Howard Baker, the leader of the Republican Senate majority, last night was having urgent consultations with the White House in an attempt to sort out the mess.

Leading article page 9

Nuclear plant for Navy may be halted

By Henry Stanhope, Defence Correspondent

The Ministry of Defence which has postponed the construction of a plant to produce highly enriched uranium for Royal Navy submarines, may be forced to scrap the programme altogether.

Plans for the cancellation of Project Destiny are being considered in Whitehall because of the ministry's continuing cash problems, it was learnt last night.

The construction of a new plant for defence purposes, to be operated by British Nuclear Fuels Ltd at their site in Capenhurst, Cheshire, was announced by the ministry early last year.

Three months ago, however, it was disclosed that the ministry had called for a two-year delay in the project to ease their cash crisis, putting back the estimated completion date from the middle 1980s to the second half of the decade.

Some 500 of the 2,700 workers on the site were made redundant in consequence, and British Nuclear Fuels gave warning that there would be other job losses if the ministry pulled out altogether.

Enriched uranium was produced for the ministry at a separate Capenhurst facility until 1963. Since then Britain has been able to buy any fuel it needs from the United States under a 1958 agreement which allows for exchange of nuclear materials.

The official reasons given for the change of heart last year were that a British facility would make the country more independent of outside supplies and would save on foreign exchange. A home-built production facility was also encouraged by the successful development of a gas centrifuge enrichment process.

The fuel produced has been intended for use in the new reactors which are being fitted to the Royal Navy's latest nuclear-powered submarines.

The delay announced in August was accepted with equanimity by the Navy because there are apparently ample stocks of the fuel already.

Senior officers, slightly shell-shocked by the warship cuts announced two months before, felt that this was one economy they could endure without much hardship. Whether they would view the Government's abandonment of the project with equal good grace remains, however, to be seen.

Uranium enrichment is the process by which the percentage of the isotope U-235 is increased above that contained in natural uranium, and is essential to produce nuclear fission.

Third heart transplant

A successful heart transplant was carried out last night on a male patient at Harefield Hospital, Middlesex. It was the third such operation in two days.

The operation, led by Mr Magdi Yacoub, lasted just under four hours and was completed at 7.30 pm. The hospital said the patient, aged 50, had regained consciousness and was making good progress.

Earlier one of two men given new hearts at Papworth Hospital, Cambridgeshire died three hours after the operation. He was Mr Norman Davies, aged 42, of Tram Road, Buckley, Clwyd, North Wales.

NEWS IN SUMMARY

ITN faces several silent days

Independent Television News may be off the air for several days because of a strike involving staff who operate video recording systems (Kenneth Gosling writes).

The strike began on Friday, half an hour before *News at Ten* was due to go out. The only meeting today is of the local shop of the technicians' union to brief the crew taking over from their weekend colleagues.

Local officials of the men's union, the Association of Cinematograph, Television and Allied Technicians (ACTT), claim that the dispute is about manning levels on new equipment.

The management says it is about regrading and concerns 30 of ITN's 250 technicians. The company says that a grade was agreed in July last year. It carried a minimum salary of £16,345; but with incremental payments, salaries, excluding overtime, ranged from £16,338 to £18,378.

A last tribute to Shankly

More than 1,400 football supporters sang hymns in Liverpool's Anglican cathedral yesterday for a last tribute to Bill Shankly, the former manager of Liverpool Football Club, who died two months ago aged 67.

Tributes were read by Bob Paisley, Bill Shankly's right-hand man and successor at Anfield, Tom Finney, a team mate in Mr Shankly's playing days, and the England captain, Kevin Keegan.

Baby number 19 for moor man

The birth of Hazel to Mr John Knight and Claire, who shares his life on Bodmin Moor with Carole, his wife, brings the number of children he has fathered to 19. Mr Knight's wife has borne him ten children and Hazel's mother has borne him nine. She has also had five by her former husband.

Mr Knight is entitled to well over £100 a week in state support for his family.

Concorde gains appeal

More than 7,000 passengers a month are flying on Concorde from London to New York, British Airways said yesterday on the fourth anniversary of supersonic services between the two cities. The figure is up by 10 per cent on last year.

Less spent on food

People are continuing to spend less on food because of the recession, the latest government survey suggests. Measured in constant prices, purchases in the second quarter of this year were about 2 per cent below the corresponding period in 1980.

Cow on motorway

Seven cars were involved in accidents trying to avoid a cow which wandered on to the M1 at Crick, Northamptonshire, yesterday. Another car hit the cow and killed it. Eight people were slightly hurt.

Car plunge death

A woman was drowned when a car plunged 15 feet down an embankment into the River Severn at Shrewsbury yesterday.

Whitelaw moves before Scarman on police reform

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

The police and the Government are preempting the publication of Lord Scarman's report on Wednesday on the Brixton riots by introducing reforms.

Mr William Whitelaw, Home Secretary, has already made moves in two of the key areas in which Lord Scarman is expected to recommend change: liaison between the police and local authorities; and the handling of complaints against the police.

The Home Secretary has taken the initiative by setting contacts between the Metropolitan Police and local boroughs in London in a formal context. Regular meetings between the boroughs, Mr Whitelaw, and the police will help to develop the sort of relationship that Lord Scarman thinks necessary.

But Mr Whitelaw is not keen to involve the Greater London Council, and is adamant that his job as police authority for the metropolitan force should not be taken from him. The Metropolitan Police is unique in having the Home Secretary as its police authority. Local people representing the community form police authorities for other forces.

Mr Whitelaw thinks the Metropolitan Police is also unique in that its duties involve the seat of government, diplomatic protection, and the other responsibilities that flow from policing a capital city.

The publication of the Scarman report, however, is expected to bring extra pressure for a reform that many senior police officers in the provinces think long overdue: the way the Metropolitan Police is inspected. At present, the inspections are internal, and are not carried out by HM inspectors.

Asking the inspectorate to keep an eye on the metropolitan force would give Mr Whitelaw and the Home Office added means with which to exert authority over it.

Another reform that Mr Whitelaw accepts is the need for a greater independent element in the handling of complaints against police officers.

The promotion of Deputy Assistant Commissioner Geoffrey Dear, aged 44, to be assistant commissioner in charge of personnel and training at Scotland Yard is an indication of new thinking at the top there, influenced by the Home Office. His appointment is seen as a compromise between what the Yard wanted and what the Home Office insisted on.

Mr Dear, who led the inquiry into allegations made against police officers after they had raided houses in Brixton looking for a bomb factory, is expected to put greater emphasis on what the Metropolitan Police calls "human awareness" training, really a euphemism for community policing.

The number of weeks for training Metropolitan Police officers has been increased, and young officers go on to the streets with experienced tutor constables

Riots analysis, pages 4, 5

Death of fan was an accident, police say

By Richard Ford

The death of a football supporter who was crushed when rival gangs were hurled down an Underground station escalator on Saturday was being treated as an accident by Scotland Yard yesterday.

But detectives investigating the death at Seven Sisters Road station, in north-east London, are still trying to find out if the escalator was brought to an emergency stop during the fighting between supporters of Tottenham Hotspur and Manchester United or because someone saw people falling down.

A post-mortem examination on Mr Kevin Goulder, aged 18, of Anerley, south-east London, showed that he died from traumatic asphyxia and chest injuries suffered when supporters plunged down the 70ft escalator. Scotland Yard said there was no evidence that he had been stabbed.

Mr Goulder's father said: "I am shattered. He was a great fan of Tottenham Hotspur. He followed them even when they were playing in Europe. We cannot believe this has happened."

Ten other people, all from London and the South-east, were injured in the accident, which happened 30 minutes after the end of the match at White Hart Lane. Bernadette Byrne, a teenager, of Westcliffe-on-Sea, Essex, had an operation for serious head injuries at University College Hospital, London yesterday and she was said to be comfortable.

Five more young people were detained with bruises at the Royal Northern Hospital, Holloway. Three others were allowed home on Saturday after treatment.

When trouble broke out, the flow of supporters into the station had already been halted by police who had closed the entrances because of the numbers waiting for trains. Rival gangs met on a platform and scuffles developed as people ran along the passages.

Although London Transport police had 12 men on duty at the station in addition to men from the Metropolitan Police, it appears that a group of supporters began to run up the down escalator to clash with rivals descending.

What happened next, until the escalator, travelling at 125ft a minute, was stopped, is not clear. London Transport said that the escalator is designed to halt without causing people to fall over and is stopped if people press emergency buttons at the top and bottom.

Whether people were falling before it stopped is not known, but Commander James Dickinson, head of North London Y division, who is leading the investigation, said: "People overbalanced, became entangled and rolled to the bottom of the escalator. The injuries were caused by crushing."

He said there had been the usual number of officers on duty for the match and 27 arrests, which was average.

Mr Goulder's death shortly after the match brings the toll of supporters this year to three, although his death is the first of the new football season.

Harry Kerr

All that jazz: Pupils of Wallace Fields County Middle School, Ewell, Surrey, rehearsing for their performance of "The Preacher", which is their entry for the School Proms at the Albert Hall, London, from today until Wednesday. The performance includes a jazzband, girls in "flapper" dresses, tap dancers and gymnasts.

Query over Vickers mistresses

An MP is to ask in Parliament why two former mistresses of Paul Vickers, the surgeon, were named at his trial while other, "more eminent", names were not mentioned. Mr Vickers was jailed for life on Friday for murdering his wife.

Mr William Garrett, Labour MP for Wallsend, said yesterday that he planned to raise the matter with Sir Michael Havers, QC, the Attorney General. "I am very concerned about the fact that the two ladies, Mrs Heaton and Miss McNally, were named, yet some of the more eminent names allegedly involved were not mentioned." He would be seeking a statement from Sir Michael to "allay fears that there is one law for the famous and another for ordinary citizens".

At the end of the Vickers trial Miss Pamela Collison, one of the surgeon's former mistresses, was cleared of the joint charge of killing Mrs Vickers. Two of Mr Vickers's four other mistresses gave evidence at the trial at Teesside Crown Court in Middlesbrough. They were Mrs Julie Heaton, aged 40, of Washington, Tyne and Wear, and Miss Mary McNally, aged 37, who lives in Newcastle upon Tyne. Both women are teachers.

During the trial Det Supt Joseph Bulch agreed that he had suggested to Mr Vickers's original solicitor that no prominent people should be mentioned at the trial.

Some of the names were said to be of leading politicians who had met Miss Collison during her work as a political researcher or on social occasions.

In an interview published yesterday in the *News of the World*, Miss Collison said that Mr Vickers had also planned to kill her. She said she had come to realize that the "new Dr Crippen" had started to administer the deadly CCNU cancer drug to her. That was the drug he had used to murder his crippled wife.

Miss Collison said: "He must have been poisoning my food and a few minutes later he would make love to me".

She was so worried that she got in touch with Dr Gerard Vaughan, the Minister of Health, whose colleague, Mr John Rathbone, advised her to go to the police.

Science report

Animal vaccine brings new hope

By Pearce Wright
Science Editor

In the exciting field of genetic engineering, into which more than £1,000m of speculative money is being poured in the United States and Europe, a front runner is emerging from the many novel medical and veterinary compounds being investigated. It is a genetically engineered foot-and-mouth disease vaccine.

Three of the world's leading research teams in animal virus diseases have followed slightly different routes to make experimental quantities of a vaccine extract. Each of the groups is collaborating with one of the science-based firms specializing in biotechnology.

Control of the disease on the European mainland and other parts of the world is by vaccination using a preparation made by inactivating an infectious virus

There is strong evidence, however, that the source of the epidemic earlier this year, which spread from Brittany to Normandy and then to Jersey and the Isle of Wight, was either through a vaccine in which the virus had not been completely inactivated, or from a culture that got through the legally required containment barriers.

Analysis of the genetic component of the virus particle shows a long chain molecule of 8,000 building blocks (nucleotides). Using the recent methods devised for genetic manipulation, scientists found that only one fragment about a tenth of the length of the molecule is the part crucial for vaccine production. That is referred to as virus protein one, VP1.

It is VP1 that stimulates the defence system of an infected animal to produce antibodies that try to neutralize the virus.

Dr Frederick Brown, the deputy director of the Animal Virus Research Institute, describes this process as a straightforward application of biochemical and genetic manipulation methods.

But samples of VP1 being obtained from bacterial cultures have a very low activity, and this is attributed to the shape of the molecule.

Yet the shape is vitally important in the production of vaccine. Defensive antibodies produced by the body, whether an animal or a human, are molecules that recognize and have an affinity for the shape of the molecules which they are designed to neutralize.

Murray sets the jobs train rolling

The Jobs Express train, carrying young people between 10 provincial cities, leaves Newcastle upon Tyne today for a five-day journey to London via Edinburgh, Glasgow, Liverpool, Manchester Sheffield, Birmingham, Swansea, Cardiff and Bristol.

The train will set off carrying about 100 unemployed youngsters, job trainees and students and pick up a further 200 en route.

Mr Len Murray, the TUC general secretary, said yesterday at a rally in Newcastle that the goal of the Jobs for Youth campaign was to give everyone the chance of a job with decent pay and training. It was fitting that Newcastle should be the starting point of the Jobs Express.

"It was not far from here that one of the most famous protest marches of all time set off towards London", he said. "The Jarrow marchers recognized what some today still cannot see, that tackling mass unemployment is more than just a matter of persuading three million people to get on their bikes and look for work."

A civic reception for the young marchers was given by the Lord Mayor of Newcastle.

Mr Murray will perform a "naming" ceremony for the train today. Also present will be Mr David Basnett, general secretary of the General and Municipal Workers, Britain's third biggest union, which is sponsoring the first leg.

Next Monday there will be a lobby of Parliament and the Prime Minister will meet a delegation from the train.

Spy claim man says he will sue

By Craig Seton

A former official of the United Nations in the 1940s who married an American actress and had close ties with the White House said yesterday that he would sue *The Observer* newspaper for an article which implied that he had been suspected of spying.

Mr Louis Dolivet, aged 74, who was born in Romania, said that allegations about his past seemed to have been based on old political smears and his brief marriage to Beatrice Straight, the American film actress who was a sister of Mr Michael Straight, who in 1963 tipped off M15 that the traitor, Anthony Blunt, and the recently exposed Leo Long had spied for the Russians.

Mr Dolivet, who left the United States to become a film producer in France, producing among other works *La Dolce Vita*, has been in London for more than a week to obtain an injunction against *The Sunday Times* restraining it from suggesting that he was identified with the Blunt affair.

Mr Dolivet became a figure in American political life in the early 1940s after leaving Vichy France. After marrying Beatrice Straight he was approached at Cambridge in the 1930s by Anthony Blunt. Mr Dolivet founded a magazine called *Free World*.

It was when he became associated with Henry Wallace, the liberal Vice-President of the United States, that he attracted accusations that he had communist sympathies.

After a divorce, and after leaving the United States, Mr Dolivet was refused permission to return to the country, but he was later given permission to do so.

Mr Dolivet denied yesterday that he had been a communist agent and emphasized that the Americans had been prepared to let him return to the country, which he considered was proof that nothing had been proved against him.

Brynmor John to be moved from Labour defence post

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

The removal of Mr Brynmor John from the sensitive post of defence spokesman is expected to be one of a handful of changes announced by Mr Michael Foot, the Labour Party leader, in his Shadow Cabinet reshuffle today.

The most senior members of Mr Foot's team are to stay in their present posts. Mr Denis Healey will continue as shadow Foreign Secretary, Mr Peter Shore, who topped last week's Shadow Cabinet poll, as shadow Chancellor, Mr Roy Hattersley as shadow Home Secretary, Mr Eric Varley as shadow Employment Secretary, and Mr Gerald Kaufman as Shadow Environment Secretary.

But Mr John, whose opposition to the Labour Party conference policy of unilateral nuclear disarmament has increasingly placed him (and Mr Foot) in an embarrassing position, has resigned himself to the inevitability of a move.

He walked out of the conference hall in Brighton seven weeks ago after not being called to speak in support of multilateral disarmament, and later threatened to resign after the vote for the closure of all nuclear bases in Britain.

Mr John's highly creditable showing in the Shadow Cabinet elections—he was one of five newcomers elected, having moved up to tenth position from fifteenth last year—makes it likely that he will be offered a fairly senior post.

Labour MPs were speculating yesterday on the possibility of a straight swop between Mr John and either Mr Stanley Orme, the industry spokesman, Mr Albert Booth (transport) or Mr Neil Kinnock (education), all of whom would have little difficulty in arguing the party line in the Commons.

Mr Foot consulted some of his colleagues yesterday and will complete his team today. The other newcomers for whom he has to find posts are Mr Eric Heffer, Mr Peter Archer, Mrs Gwyneth Dunwoody and Mr Bruce Millan, who seems certain to retain the position of Scottish spokesman which he has previously done outside the Shadow Cabinet. The new Shadow cabinet has 15 members; the old had 12.

A replacement also has to be found for Mr Roy Mason, the former agriculture spokesman, who did not stand for election.

☐ Mrs Margaret Beckett, aged 38, the former Labour MP for Lincoln, was selected last night as the party's candidate for Derby South, at the next general election (the Press Association reports).

Mr Walter Johnson, the present Labour MP for the constituency, will retire at the end of this Parliament.

Mrs Beckett lost her seat at Lincoln at the last election and last month lost her place on the party's national executive. At the last general election Mr Johnson retained the seat for Labour with a majority of 6,092 over the Conservatives in a six-cornered contest.

PRINCE ON BIG FIRMS 'DISASTER'

By a Staff Reporter

The Prince of Wales again comes out as a champion of the small business today in an interview in the magazine, *Engineering Today*.

He says it is a disaster that industry has become so immense over the last 20 or 30 years and adds, "People no longer can function as human beings, but purely as industrial cannon fodder. It seems to me little wonder that we have been declining."

It is the second time in a few days that the Prince has developed his "small is beautiful" theme.

In the magazine interview he points to the trend in the United States that shows the greatest growth to have been in businesses employing fewer than 100 people.

Bigness, he says, has failed to produce the goods.

Asked how people might prepare themselves for a future of less than full employment, the Prince says: "I think to appreciate leisure you have to be interested in other things.

"So much, too, revolves around the family attitude to everything. Why is it some people do better than others? You can be born in a palace and be an absolute clot, not get anywhere or do anything, or you can be born in a back street and do brilliantly."

In the article, quoted in *The Sunday Times* yesterday, the Prince expresses his feelings on unemployment. "What I feel worst about is the length of time people are unemployed", he says.

CAMPAIGN FOR DAMAGED BABIES

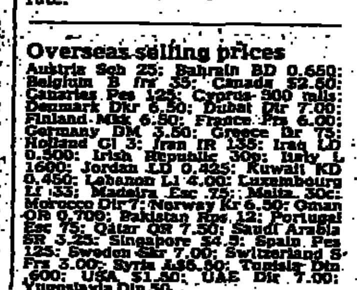
A national campaign for the rights of newborn handicapped babies is being launched today in an advertisement in *The Times* by a group of people who are severely disabled or have handicapped children.

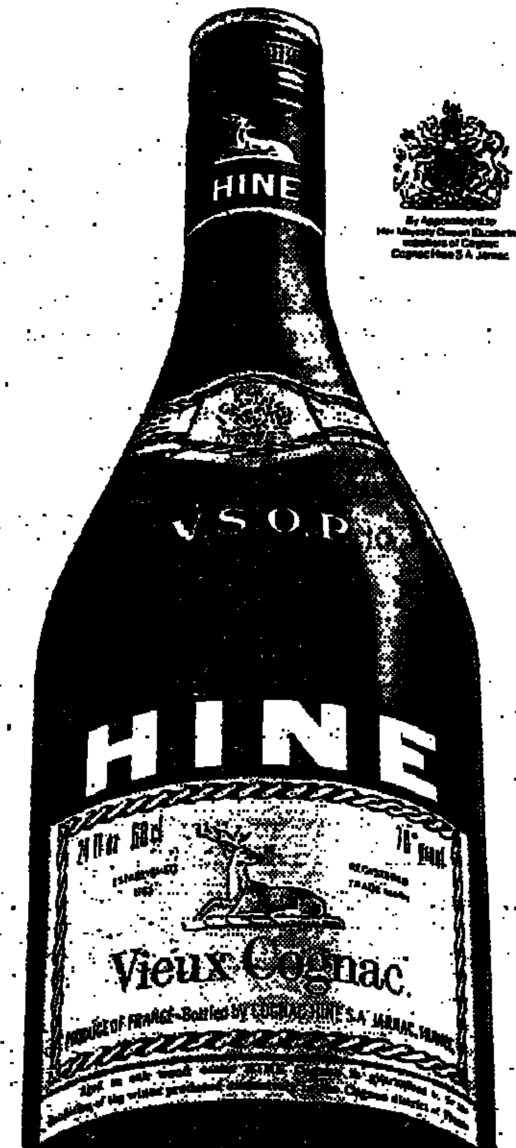
The campaign wants to ensure that laws protecting handicapped babies are implemented. It is launched under the aegis of the handicap division of the Society for the Protection of Unborn Children.

STUDENT GRANTS

The maximum maintenance grant for students would rise to £60 a week, not £70 as reported on November 16, if the Government accepted the National Union of Students' claim for 17.4 per cent more next year. That would bring the maximum annual grant for a student living away from home in London to £2,142.

The grant is officially intended to cover the 30 weeks of the academic year and, at a lower rate, the winter and spring vacations when students are not eligible for social security benefits. The weekly rate is based on the equivalent of 36 weeks at the full rate.


Overseas selling prices
Austria Sch 25; Bahrain BD 0.650; Belgium B frs 35; Canada $2.50; Canaries Pes 125; Cyprus 300 mils; Denmark Dkr 6.50; Dubai Dir 7.00; Finland Mkk 6.50; France Frs 6.00; Germany DM 3.50; Greece Dr 75; Holland Gl 3; Iran IR 135; Iraq LD 0.300; Irish Republic 30p; Italy L 1600; Jordan LD 0.425; Kuwait KD 0.450; Lebanon Ll 4.00; Luxembourg Lf 33; Madeira Esc 75; Malta 30c; Morocco Dir 7; Norway Kr 6.50; Oman OR 0.700; Pakistan Rps 12; Portugal Esc 75; Qatar QR 7.50; Saudi Arabia SR 3.25; Singapore $4.5; Spain Pes 125; Sweden Skr 7.00; Switzerland S Frs 3.00; Syria £S6.50; Tunisia Din .600; USA $1.50; UAE Dir 7.00; Yugoslavia Din 50.



Williams heading for astonishing win, poll shows

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

Mrs Shirley Williams appears likely to return to the Commons after an absence of two and a half years by winning the Crosby by-election for the Social Democrat-Liberal Alliance on Thursday.

An opinion poll published yesterday suggested that Mrs Williams, defeated as the Labour candidate at Hertford and Stevenage in the general election in May, 1979, will record an astonishing victory by overturning a 19,000 Conservative majority. If the findings of the *Observer*/NOP poll are borne out, she will have votes to spare.

The poll, carried out at the end of last week with a representative sample of 763 electors in all parts of the constituency, indicated that Mrs Williams had transformed its traditional voting patern.

Of those stating a voting intention, 46 per cent said they would support her, 36 per cent Mr John Butcher, the Conservative candidate, and 16 per cent Mr John Backhouse, the Labour candidate.

The newspaper said that on an expected turnout of about 66 per cent, Mrs Williams should get about 23,000 votes, Mr Butcher about 18,000 and Mr Backhouse 8,000.

If Mrs Williams was returned, it could enhance her prospects of becoming the eventual leader of the SDP, although she is still very much the second favourite behind Mr Roy Jenkins. Polls carried out at the SDP conference suggested that even on a one member, one vote method of electing the leader, which Mrs Williams and her supporters favour, Mr Jenkins would be the overwhelming choice.

But the leader, who will be chosen next autumn, must be an MP and victory on Thursday would obviously give Mrs Williams a head start over Mr Jenkins, who will be keen to contest any imminent parliamentary vacancy.

The leadership is to be discussed further at an SDP constitutional conference in February,

□ Yesterday was by tradition a low-key day in Crosby, with political activities confined to leaflet distribution and some discreet knocks on doors out of church hours (John Chartres writes from Liverpool).

The three main party campaigns will work up to a climax from today.

The Conservatives will have Mr Michael Heseltine, the Environment Secretary, who is dubbed as Minister for Merseyside, on a public platform tonight in support of Mr Butcher.

Mr Michael Foot will appear in support of Mr Backhouse tomorrow night, and for the alliance all the members of the original "gang of four" will appear

Polling day November 26
Candidates: Mr Butcher (C), Mr Backhouse (Lab), Mrs Williams (Lib-Soc Dem Alliance), Lieutenant-Commander (ret) William Boaks (Public Safety Democracy Monarchists White Residents), Mr Thomas Leslie Keen (Con-Lib Alliance), Mr John Kennedy (Middlesex Polytechnic Suspended Students), Mr Richard Small (Ecology), Mr Donald Potter (Humanitarian), Mr Tarquin-Fintim-Linbin-Whin-Binlim-Bus Ole Biscuit Barrel F'Tang (Cambridge University Raving Loony Society).
General election, May 1979: Page, Sir R G (C) 34,768; Mulhearn, A (Lab) 15,496; Hill, A (L) 9,302; Hussey, P (Ecology) 1,489.

David Wood, page 9

The candidates, 3: Shirley Williams

Hatless but not hapless at the eye of the storm

From John Chartres, Liverpool

The sole woman candidate's weekend campaigning in Crosby was marked by an (almost) hatless six-hour tour in an open Land-Rover and teeming rain.

The open-backed 1954 vehicle, equipped with loudspeaker, was not the ideal equipment for such weather. Only Mr Richard Crawshaw, SDP MP for Liverpool, Toxteth, with the experience of former service in The Parachute Regiment, had equipped himself properly with a fur-lined ski cap.

Mrs Williams wore her now familiar khaki trench coat and a lot of woollies, but refused all cajoling to wear any headgear. It has been said that she manages to look windswept in a flat calm and yesterday she was described in *The Observer* as looking like a furrry little creature of field and woodland. By the time on Saturday morning that her procession of cars, booming out the tones of "Chariots of Fire" and a constant commentary, "We Are on Our Way", over the loudspeaker, had reached Maghull shopping centre, on the eastern boundary of the constituency, she looked more like a rounder, female version of Kenneth Grahame's Ratty just out of the river.

Eventually, after being given a lecture on the effects of hypothermia by an accompanying journalist, who accepted a man's check tweed cap, but kept it on only when passing through the country lanes in the middle of the constituency, where there were more strolling pheasants than people to see her.

Mrs Williams leapt out at shopping centres, scurried around talking agreeably and shaking many people's hands. Few weighty matters were raised, but the predominant remark was: "We'll give you a chance this time". The only overt hostility consisted of a paper bag flour bomb outside Waterloo station and an egg in the Seaforth area. Both missed.

Accompanying her were Mr Roy Jenkins (who had trouble with the rain on his spectacles) and Dr David Owen, who relieved Mr William Rodgers on the microphone occasionally.

But Mrs Williams stood the whole six-hour course of about 60 miles over the 150 square miles of the constituency without a break apart from a snack lunch at the Crosby headquarters and a little dry-towelling of her now-genuinely windswept hair.

Inevitably, the Saturday processions from all three parties ran into one another. "Good morning, young Butcher", intoned Mr Rodgers as the red, white and blue alliance Land-Rover met the Conservative's white and blue open-top double-deck bus in Sefton Lane, Maghull.

If waves and smiles were anything to go by, then the latest national opinion poll, putting Mrs Williams in on Thursday with a 5,000 majority, looked right.

Mrs Williams and her team were obviously pleased at the reception; even the Saturday morning car-shoppers did not seem to mind the traffic jams the six-car convoy occasionally caused. But there is certainly no complacency in the alliance ranks.

A crossed line to stardom on the air

By Kenneth Gosling

Post Office engineers were out in the Bristol area yesterday trying to trace the cable fault that turned a man's conversation with his son into nearly an hour's solo performance on BBC Radio Bristol.

Mr Harry Base, aged 54, of Dibden Road, Downend, a machine operator at a local factory, became an involuntary chat show host on Saturday after his telephone conversation was drowned out by a pop record

He dialled the operator to report the trouble, but by that time thousands of listeners were picking up Mr Base's telephone calls and began to ring him.

"I always give my number when I answer the phone", Mr Base said yesterday from Radio Bristol, where he became a guest of the station and recorded an interview for *The World This Weekend* on BBC Radio 4.

"Once listeners had the number they kept telephoning and I kept trying to break away to get a cup of tea. Then my wife realized it was all being broadcast and went in to my daughter's next door. She was rolling about on the floor when she heard me telling jokes and singing to the listeners."

Meanwhile, Mr Derek Woodcock, manager of Radio Bristol, had been sitting at home, having a sandwich and listening to a sports programme, when a telephone conversation between two women superimposed itself. After that Mr Base took over and stayed on the air for the next 50 minutes.

Mr Woodcock dashed to the studio, two minutes away by car, and began trying to sort things out.

But there was nothing anyone could do. Mr Base was on a closed line, broadcasting to a potential audience of a million listeners. There he remained until a VHF feed was put out on medium wave.

Mr Base's telephone line remained red-hot for hours afterwards. The news agencies picked up the story and then a radio station in Wellington, New Zealand, rang up and got Mr Base to sing "Rose Marie", one of the items he broadcast to local listeners during his stint.

No one at the station could remember anything like it happening before. Mr Woodcock, for his part, was relieved that someone as entertaining as Mr Base had been the temporary broadcaster.

"Radio Harry was a big success", he said yesterday. "I have presented him with a Radio Bristol sweatshirt and made him an honorary member of our team. Now we want him to be the star guest on our Christmas show, which we are recording at Weston-super-Mare on December 13."

Had Mr Base any experience as an entertainer? "Only in the family", he said.




Mr Harry Base: He told jokes and sang

The first woman to have conceived one child naturally and another by the test tube method, Mrs Gill Short, aged 28, with her husband, from Bideford, Devon.

Benefit up but real value down

By Pat Healy
Social Services Correspondent

Pensioners, widows, the sick and others dependent on social security face a cut in their living standards during the next year because their benefits will rise this week by less than the rate of inflation.

Ministers acknowledge that the reduction in value of benefits is more than was intended when they legislated earlier this year to cut the increase by 1 per cent below the inflation forecast.

They promised last week that the shortfall for pensioners, widows and others dependent on linked long-term benefits would be made good in the 1982 uprating next November. But they declined to give similar guarantees for the unemployed, the temporarily sick and others who draw short-term benefits.

Nine voluntary organizations concerned with the elderly; families with children, disabled people and the unemployed are calling on the Government today to restore the value of all benefits next November. They estimate that the shortfall this week will mean that pensioner couples will lose 90p a week, a couple with two children on basic supplementary benefit will lose £1 a week, and one-parent families with two children on long-term supplementary benefits will lose 80p a week.

Most benefits will rise by nine per cent this week, 1 per cent below the forecast inflation rate since the increases last November. But the October figures showed that the inflation rate had reached 11.7 per cent, and it is expected to reach 12 per cent by the end of the year.

Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Social Services, said in a parliamentary answer last week that any shortfall in pensions and other long-term benefits would be made good next year.

The increases will raise retirement pensions from £27.15 a week for a single person to £29.60, and for married couples from £43.45 to £47.35. Long-term supplementary benefit rates will be at the same level as retirement pensions, but the new short-term rates will be £23.25 for a single person and £37.75 for a married couple.

Child benefits will rise by 50p to £5.25 a week for each child, with the one parent benefit paid in addition for the first or only child of lone parents rising from £3 to £3.30 a week. The increase will be largely offset for people drawing short-term benefits by a reduction of 45p in the child allowances

Flat rate unemployment and sickness benefit rates will rise this week from £20.65 for a single person to £22.50 a week, and from £33.40 to £36.40 for married

Jail ready to explode, former inmate says

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

More evidence of increased tension in prisons has come from Mr Joseph Cannon, aged 46, a former prisoner who was released on Friday. He says that his 12 months in Wandsworth Prison, London, have convinced him it is "ready to explode".

Mr Cannon, who has spent a total of 20 years in prisons, has been at others, such as Hull, where trouble later occurred, though he was not involved in it.

But the Prison Department said yesterday: "There is no more tension at the moment than in a normal over-crowded prison." The prison was said yesterday to be very relaxed.

Mr Cannon says that while in Wandsworth he petitioned for a transfer elsewhere because of the tension, but was refused. "I tried to play it cool, because I had a short sentence and wanted to get out to my wife and children."

That there is discontent in prisons is shown by prisoners' strikes in Parkhurst and Hull and petitions from top security jails, as repoted in *The Times* last week.

Prisoners protest that they are being treated unfairly in comparison with those in jails in Northern Ireland. They also complain that Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, has indicated he is going to scrap the idea of automatic early release for prisoners serving short sentences.

The Prison Department yesterday quoted Mr Whitelaw as saying that the prison system in Northern Ireland was different from that in England and Wales and he had no plans to introduce similar conditions.

Last week Mr John McCarthy, governor of Wormwood Scrubs, wrote to *The Times* that he was managing a large penal dustbin. Throughout the prison system there is concern about the pressures on it and the dangers that could result.

Mr Cannon complained yesterday that there was no hot water for shaving at Wandsworth because it ran out too quickly. The last of the men arrived for an hour's exercise a quarter of an hour after it started and the first to leave went a quarter of an hour before the end.

The contents of pots, used in cells in the absence of integral sanitation, very often spilled over the floor

The Prison Department said yesterday there should not have been any difficulty with the supply of hot water, though the system was being refurbished. There was a wide variety of work in 14 workshops. But there were only 44 baths for 1,450 inmates.

Letter, page 9

NEWS IN SUMMARY

Police still hope to find IRA explosives cache

The search for an IRA bomb store in London is likely to end within the next few days, but detectives still hope to find a large haul of explosives, Scotland Yard said yesterday. Commander Michael Richards, head of the anti-terrorist squad, said: "There is still a strong possibility that a cache of explosives will be recovered".

More than 250,000 lock-up garages have been searched for 500lb of explosives thought to have been hoarded by the IRA in preparation for a Christmas offensive in the capital. A further 124,000 garages have still to be checked.

Even if police fail to find explosives, the operation will not have been in vain. Since the search began last Monday the discovery of a girl's body at the back of garages in Herne Hill, South London, has led to a murder inquiry; 82 people have been arrested on various charges; missing property has been found in 127 garages; and £75,000 of stolen elecrical goods have been found in a garage

Ticket firm not in ABTA

The Association of British Travel Agents has made clear that Sportsworld Travel Ltd, the tour operator with exclusive rights to Britain's allocation of World Cup tickets, is not a member of the association.

On Friday Mr Geoffrey Phillips, Sportsworld director, said that his company was a provisional member of ABTA. (Philip Robinson writes).

But a spokesman for the association said on Saturday: "We have no such thing as provisional membership. Sportsworld have not been accepted as members.

"We looked at their application in January and again in August and we are still waiting for them to furnish us with further information and the assurances

ABTA membership means that the travelling public are protected from losing their money. If an ABTA member is in financial difficulties other members will make sure that the public's money is protected.

Sport supporters travelling by air to the World Cup in Spain would be similarly covered by Sportsworld's Civil Aviation Authority Bond. But as Sportsworld is not a member of ABTA, customers travelling overland would have no loss protection.

Lawyers called in on guns sale

The Ministry of Defence has called in its solicitors over the sale of surplus high-power Browning 9mm pistols.

According to a report in *The Sunday Times* yesterday, the ministry sold the guns, which are of a type often used by the IRA, without taking precautions to prevent them turning up in Northern Ireland.

Surplus arms are normally sold under strict control, for export only, to stop them falling into the hands of terrorists. But the Brownings had been offered for sale in Britain by local arms dealers, the report said.

Wine bars 'like chip shops'

Wine bars are about as interesting to wine lovers as chip shops. Jancis Robinson says in the 1982 *Which? Wine Guide*, published today.

She adds: "When it comes to food, they're too often as gastronomically disappointing as franchised hamburger joints." The average wine bar list is "a mess", but wine merchants and restaurateurs are improving.

The 1982 Which? Wine Guide (Consumers Association, £5.95).

Four Asians die in house fire

Police were investigating yesterday the deaths of an Asian woman and three of her children after a fire at their home in Hayes, Middlesex. They believe petrol was sprinkled in a bedroom of their house, in Granville Road, and then ignited. The woman's husband, a night watchman, was at work.

Det Supt Michael Huins, leading the investigation, said there was "no question of a racial attack".

Editor claims libel damages

Mr Charles Wintour, editor of the *Sunday Express Magazine*, and his wife, Audrey Slaughter, the associate editor, are claiming libel damages over a story in *Private Eye* suggesting that the magazine, which started in April, has made an "enormous loss".

Mr Jocelyn Stevens, the deputy chairman and managing director of Express Newspapers, is also claiming libel damages

Sirens scare cattle

The National Farmers' Union in Bedfordshire has protested that new high pitched police sirens are upsetting livestock.

HIGHLANDS MUSEUM MAY SHUT

By a Staff Reporter

Scotland's only surviving example of the old group-tenancy farm, at Auchindrain, near Inveraray, in Argyll, will have to close in a few weeks unless it gets sufficient money to help it out of grave financial difficulties.

Auchindrain is recognized as a unique enterprise of international importance because it is a genuine place and not a transplanted reconstruction. It was launched as an open-air museum in 1965, two years after the last tenant left. Most of the 23 buildings on the site were in ruins and the land was neglected.

A charitable trust was formed and the farm was restored with help from individuals, other trusts and government bodies. Houses and barns contain items from past ages from all over Argyll.

Admission charges and profits from the museum shop have met day-to-day running costs but capital expenditure on maintenance and restoration has been high; and although official bodies have promised to provide security in the future, negotiations opened in 1977 have not reached a conclusion.

Auchindrain has about 20,000 visitors a year and needs £30,000 to ensure its immediate survival.

More doctors see fewer patients, report says

By Annabel Ferriman, Health Services Correspondent

Although there are more doctors they are seeing fewer patients, in some medical and surgical specialties, according to a report published today by the Office of Health Economics. Ear, nose and throat surgeons and dermatologists have increased in the last decade but the number of patients has declined.

The number of hospital consultants has increased at a faster rate since 1971 than the number of hospital in-patients. There are three times as many consultants as there were when the health service was established in 1948, the report says.

While the "productivity" of some specialties seems to have fallen, in other areas it has improved. In cardiology and radiotherapy, for example, the number of in-patients and out-patients has risen faster than the number of doctors.

The report says that measuring medical "productivity" is difficult because a comparison between the number of doctors and the number of patients ignores the increasing complexity of care.

It suggests that the apparent decrease in productivity among ear, nose and throat surgeons could be due to the greater complexity of such operations.

The possibility of improved care is considered only in the case of midwives, whose falling "output" has been accompanied by a fall in pre-natal mortality. The number of deliveries per midwife a year fell from 53 in 1951 to 32 in 1979.

The Office of Health Economics, which is financed by the pharmaceutical industry, says that there is an "urgent need to take steps to get a better measure of the output from the work of doctors, nurses and midwives in the NHS".

It says it is surprising that no one has investigated the apparent falling output of ear, nose and throat surgeons, particularly since there are about 100,000 patients waiting for such surgery in England.

It also calls attention to the disproportionate increase in hospital doctors compared with those in general practice. Whereas in 1949 there were three general practitioners to every two hospital doctors, by 1980 that was reversed.

The number of hospital doctors has increased faster than the number of nurses and the number of ancillary staff has remained almost constant.

Doctors, Nurses and Midwives in the NHS; OHE Briefing No 18; (Office of Health Economics, 12 Whitehall, London, SW1A 2DY, 50p).

From Saturday's later editions

Moyle retains support of local party

Mr Roland Moyle, Labour MP for Lewisham, East, was endorsed by his local party by 37 votes to 18. The 18 votes went to Mr Victor Ntschona. Miss Frances Morrell, a supporter of Mr Wedgwood Benn and deputy leader of the Inner London Education Authority, received no votes.

Hospital strike plea

Mr Robert Jones, national officer of the National Union of Public Employees, urged Dr Gerard Vaughan, Minister for Health, to intervene in the stike by porters at the London Hospital, Whitechapel, London, which doctors say is putting patients' lives at risk.

Riots 1/ On the eve of Lord Scarman's report, John Witherow and Amelia Craig analyse the 3,000 arrests

In the week in which Lord Scarman issues his long-awaited report on the summer riots, we publish below details of what happened in the courts to some of the thousands arrested in the worst civil disorders experienced on the mainland for generations. Nine consecutive nights of violence in July, culminating in a weekend of rioting, arson and looting in nearly 30 English towns and cities, put severe pressure on an already over-burdened judicial system.

In London, the courts were hardly recovering from the arrests of over 300 people in the Brixton disturbances in April before hundreds more angry, defiant and occasionally contrite people were brought before the magistrates. In all, more than 3,000 people were arrested, ranging from the hundreds in London, Liverpool, Manchester and Birmingham to the dozens of "copy-cat" rioters in such diverse towns as Southampton, Chester, High Wycombe and Luton.

Not all those people were charged. The figures are only an example of how some experienced justice. Many others await trial in Crown courts well into next year.

But the tables are the first detailed, if incomplete, breakdown that has been published and the figures go some way both to confirming and dispelling the impressions, and the myths which grew up around the disturbances. Judging from the figures for Brixton, which are the most comprehensive, the majority of those arrested were young, black and unemployed. In the rest of the country, however, those of West Indian or Asian origin played a relatively minor role, and while many were unemployed, many others were apprentices, skilled craftsmen or labourers.

In Brixton, for instance, two thirds were out of work and 67 per cent were black. That compares with an unemployment rate in the area of between 20 and 50 per cent for adults and young people, and a black population of one third.

That may accord with many people's impressions of most of the rioters, but defence committees would argue that these figures refer only to arrests, and that the police went after the young blacks. The majority arrested in Brixton for threatening behaviour, the most common charge, were juveniles, aged between 14 and 16. Throughout the country, the average age of rioters was between 20 and 22.

There was also little evidence in court of the involvement of outsiders or any overall organization, as was suggested at the time. There were cases of interlopers, but they were few in number. If one had to draw an identikit picture of the average person to appear in the courts, he (and occasionally she) would be young, often unemployed, and living a few streets from the rioting.

Magistrates were both appalled at the level of violence (some 1,500 policemen were said to be injured) and determined to prevent a recurrence. As a result they initially handed out sentences in the spirit of the "short, sharp shock". However, courts tended to get more lenient for minor offences as the memory of the riots receded.

The police have expressed concern over some sentences and Mr James Jardine, chairman of the Police Federation, who has criticised courts for being too lenient, said: "the courts have got to be very hard on these people or else there will be no end to the rioting." But it remains unproven that heavy sentences can be an effective deterrent. Professor Donald West, an expert on delinquency, produced a study which showed that youths behaved worse, not better, once they had been convicted, and worse still if they were imprisoned or sent to borstal. He claimed, ironically, that young people who broke the law and got away with it are less likely to offend again.

Who was caught and how they were punished

Handling of cases worries lawyers

The manner in which the courts initially dealt with some of the riot cases has led to concern among a number of defence solicitors. Several have spoken of harsh sentences, a martial law atmosphere, defendants' rights denied and several cases in which their clients have been manhandled or "roughed up" by the police.

Few seriously questioned the verdicts, although some solicitors said that in the highly charged atmosphere during and immediately after the riots there were cases in which apparently innocent people caught up in the rioting were sentenced.

In Nottingham, where over 100 people were arrested, three solicitors produced a report which alleged a "pre-determined policy" by the courts and police which, in some cases, "went against natural justice". They complained of unreasonable haste and that the defendant's circumstances were often ignored.

As a result of the report, the County Council said it was willing to give financial aid to those who wished to appeal.

In Southall, Middlesex, a solicitor said a client had been fined £500 after being charged with threatening behaviour for doing press-ups in front of a police van.

A solicitor in Manchester claimed there was a lot of confused police evidence and it appeared to him they had moved in detaining everyone on the street and then tried to justify the arrest. At first the courts, he said, "seemed in a state of panic".

In London, solicitors spoke of their clients being found guilty on the minimum of evidence and pointed out that in the middle of a riot it was very difficult to identify someone positively.

There was also the case of Lloyd Coxsone, a black community worker in Brixton, who was acquitted earlier this month on a charge of obstruction. He said he had been beaten up by the police and then asked by them to disperse an angry crowd outside the police station. One solicitor, though, who had about 20 clients arrested in the riots, added "I was appalled by none of the verdicts in these cases."



Police alert — with a dustbin lid as a makeshift shield.

Brixton (April & July)

Charge	Cases	Female	Black	Unemployed	Dismissed/ Acquitted	NG pleas	Conditional dis	Fines	Over 6 mos	3-6 mos	0-3 mos/ probation/ bound over
Threatening behaviour	136	13	96	72	32	73	13	36 £5-200 (range) £65 (avg)	none	1	35
Theft offences	227	57	137	149	31	85	29	44 £5-500 (range) £66 (avg)	1	4	72
Assault/ affray	21	1	17	13	5	14	none	4 £25-275 (range) £119 (avg)	none	2	7
Offensive Weapon	39	4	33	21	4	25	2	8 £25-200 (range) £39 (avg)	1	1	6
Criminal Damage	26	3	19	18	4	15	2	4 £35-75 (range) £52 (avg)	1	none	7
TOTALS	449	78	302	281	76	212	46	96 £5-500 (range)	3	8	127

Threatening behaviour (Brixton)

Age	Sex	Plea	Acquitted/ Dismissed	Conditional Dis.	Fines	Custodial Sentences
under 17	0 F 40 M	15 G 24 NG	14	5	10 £10-200 (range) £30 (avg)	6 12 hrs Attendance 3 mos Detention (range)
17-20	6 F 26 M	16 G 14 NG	7	4	7 £30-200 (range) £126 (avg)	4 12 hrs Attendance 3 mos Detention (range)
21-30	3 F 27 M	14 G 14 NG	6	1	12 £10-200 (range) £66 (avg)	5 1 day prison- 3 mos prison (range)
over 30	0 F 7 M	1 G 6 NG	3	1	none	1 4 mos prison

Threatening behaviour (Birmingham)

Age	Cases	Acquitted/ dismissed	Cases unfinished	Fines	Custodial Sentences
under 17	26	3	7	8 £200 (avg)	7 3 mos (avg)
17-20	35	10	6	12 £300 (avg)	8 3 mos (avg)
21-30	9	none	3	3 £300 (avg)	1 3 mos
over 30	2	none	1	£75	none

What the tables show

The tables above and on the opposite page show how people arrested in the riots in April and July in Brixton, Toxteth and Moss Side, were dealt with in the courts. Cases in Birmingham, the scene of serious "copy-cat" riots, are also listed.

The figures for Brixton have been supplied by the Metropolitan Police and give a detailed up-to-date breakdown. Where figures do not add up in tables it is because the evidence is not available or the cases have not yet been heard.

Two additional (left) tables for Brixton and Birmingham show how the most common charge — threatening behaviour — was dealt with for different age groups. The other tables, taken from probation services and court reporters, are less complete but show trends in sentencing.

Riots 2/ What some of the guilty thought . . . 'We watched the fire, everyone looked on it as a big joke'.

Gerald Meade, aged 19, who admitted burglary and arson, received a six year sentence for petrol bombing a hardware shop in Manchester and for a further 27 offences related to the disturbances. He was kept in custody from his arrest in July until his *conviction on November* 5. Mr Meade was said to have told the police: "We just stood there and watched it burn, and everyone thought it was a big joke".

A youth, aged 16, was sent to borstal in Liverpool after being convicted of behaviour with intent to provoke the police, three charges of burglary and *two offences of theft*. He *defused* 30 street lamps in Toxeth and told police some men from Birmingham had told him how to put out the lights and he did this because he was coloured "and wanted the lights out so that he and his friends would not be seen." He then joined in throwing missiles at the police.

Anthony Vickers, aged 20, a merchant seaman, was jailed for three years in Manchester for throwing a *petrol bomb at a police van. The bomb*, containing paraffin and lighted wick, landed on the bonnet but did not ignite. Vickers admitted there had been a great risk to the policeman but added: "I didn't bother — I wanted to make a name for myself". The Judge told him: "*You are an industrious young man* who has never been in trouble before, but this was a very, very serious offence and it is in my view nearly the same as attacking police officers with firearms."

Andrew Cairns, aged 26, an unemployed plasterer, was jailed for three months for theft and six months for being in breach of *suspended sentences*. Cairns shouted "fight me" taunts at a group of coloured youths after finding his home had been ransacked during the April riots in Brixton and admitted stealing some jewelry he found in the street. The magistrate told him: "The time for leniency has *passed*. To help yourself to property lying in the street is quite deplorable."

***Mark* Carey**, aged 29, a New Zealander, was jailed for six weeks after he admitted throwing a stone at a policeman and hitting him on the thigh. He was reported to have told the police: "It was the thing to do. You're the ones to get." The magistrate told him: "I'm treating offences of this matter with the utmost gravity even for people of previous good character."

Robert Flowers, aged 18, a student, was sent to a detention centre for three *months after admitting threatening* behaviour in Leicester. Flowers was said to have shouted at the police: "Kill the pigs, kill the pigs."

Bryon Coote, aged 20, unemployed, who was photographed while rioting during the Brixton disturbances and arrested eight weeks later after police traced him from the picture, was fined £35 after admitting threatening behaviour and having a stick as an offensive weapon.

Tracey McGill, aged 17, unemployed, was given two months' suspended imprisonment after admitting stealing two watches and an alarm clock valued at £40 from a shop in Brixton during the April riots. The magistrate told her: "Let me make it clear that people who *embark on looting must be deterred*."

Patricia Notice, aged 26, was sent to prison for three months for biting a police sergeant during the riots in Birmingham. She was said to have bitten the policeman on the face and arm in protest at the arrest of her friend. She was three months' pregnant at the time.

Graham Harris, aged 18, unemployed, was jailed for three years in Leicester after admitting arson, theft and *criminal damage*. He was said to be one of a group of 50 people who roamed the streets and who overturned a parked vehicle and set it on fire. He was also accused of having taken crates of bottles to use as ammunition against the police and joining in looting by smashing shop windows to steal two shirts and groceries.

Bridget Parsons, aged 32, a mathematics teacher in Birmingham, was jailed for six months in Birmingham for threatening behaviour and throwing a missile at police.

John White, aged 25, was jailed for four years in Liverpool for throwing a petrol bomb at a police Land Rover.

Birmingham (July)

Charge	Cases	Female	Black	Unemployed	Dismissed/ Acquitted	NG pleas	Conditional dis	Fines	Over 6 mos	3-6 mos	0-3 mos/ probation/ bound over
Threatening behaviour	72	6	*	*	12	*	none	25 £75-550 (range) £300 (avg)	none	2	13
Theft offences	34	9	*	*	1	*	none	1 £30	none	3	4
Assault/ affray	15	1	*	*	2	*	none	none	none	none	1
Offensive Weapon	23	none	*	*	none	*	none	4 £100 (avg)	none	none	4
Criminal Damage	8	none	*	*	2	*	none	2 £30-200 (range)	none	none	1
TOTALS	152	16	*	*	17	*	none	32 £30-550 (range)	none	5	23

Liverpool (July)

Charge	Cases	Female	Black	Unemployed	Dismissed/ Acquitted	NG pleas	Conditional dis	Fines	Over 6 mos	3-6 mos	0-3 mos/ probation/ bound over
Threatening behaviour	54	5	10	37	2	19	none	13 £50-250 (range) £139 (avg)	1	2	17
Theft offences	46	21	1	31	2	2	1	13 £15-400 (range) £175 (avg)	none	4	26
Assault	6	none	1	2	none	none	none	none	1	none	5
Offensive Weapon	11	3	4	3	2	2	none	3 £50-250 (range) £117 (avg)	1	3	3
Criminal Damage	8	none	1	5	1	1	none	2 £300	1	none	4
TOTALS	125	29	17	78	7	24	1	31 £50-400 (range)	4	9	55

Manchester—Moss Side/Hulme (July)

Charge	Cases	Female	Black	Unemployed	Dismissed/ Acquitted	NG pleas	Conditional dis	Fines	Over 6 mos	3-6 mos	0-3 mos/ probation/ bound over
Threatening behaviour	48	*	*	*	10	34	12	11 £35 (avg)	none	none	1
Theft offences	38	*	*	*	2	21	19	7	none	none	none
Criminal Damage	6	*	*	*	none	4	none	none	none	none	none
Offensive Weapon	3	*	*	*	1	3	none	none	none	none	2
Assault	1	*	*	*	none	none	none	£450	none	none	none
TOTALS	96	*	*	*	13	62	31	19	none	none	3

*Information not available

Threats: the findings in detail

This list details how the *courts in Brixton and Liverpool* dealt with the most common charge to come before them, that of threatening behaviour.

BRIXTON

THREATENING BEHAVIOUR

NOT GUILTY PLEAS

(APRIL)
Male, 28, b: 2 mths and con dis.
Male, 19, w: 3 mths Detention Centre.
Male, 18, w: 3 mths Detention Centre.
Male, 29, b: hearing on 16.12.81.
Male, 19, b: fined £100, £25 costs.
Male, 16, b: found not guilty.
Male, 19, b: dismissed.
Male, 24, b: fined £50, 1 mth imprisonment, suspended 12 mths.
Male, 40, b: found not guilty.
Male, 34, b: 4 mths imprisonment.
Male, 21, w: dismissed.
Male, 27, w: fined £50.
Male, 21, w: dismissed.
Male, 24, w: fined £50.
Male, 16, b: dismissed.
Male, 16, b: fined £50.
Male, 17, b: dismissed.
Female, 18, b: dismissed.
Male, 16, b: bound over 12 mths £100, fined £200.
Male, 16, b: dismissed, bound over 12 mths £100.
Male, 15, b: bound over 12 mths £100.
Male, 13, b: dismissed.
Male, 15, b: 12 hours Attendance Centre, £30 legal aid costs, bound over 12 mths £100.
Male, 15, w: found not guilty.
Male, 17, w: dismissed.
Male, 15, w: 24 hours Attendance Centre.
Male, 15, b: dismissed.
Male, 15, w: dismissed.
Male, 15, b: dismissed.
Male, 22, b: dismissed.
Male, 15, b: dismissed.
Male, 20, b: 3 mths Detention Centre.
Male, 37, b: committed to Inner London Crown Court.
Male, 22, b: committed to Inner London Crown Court.
Male, 15, b: fined £25.
Male, 21, b: dismissed.
Male, 47, w: bound over 6 mths £25.
Male, 15, b: no evidence offered.
Male, 16, w: found not guilty.
Male, 26, b: dismissed.
Female, 19, b: bound over 12 mths £50.
Male, 20, b: con dis 12 mths.
Male, 15, b: no evidence offered, bound over 12 mths £50.
Female, 25, w: committed to Inner London Crown Court.
Male, 23, b: committed to Inner London Crown Court.
Male, 16, b: dismissed.

(JULY)
Male, 22, b: dismissed.
Male, 16, b: dismissed.
Male, 12, b: 12 hours Attendance Centre.
Male, 14, b: bound over 12 mths £50, fined £15.
Male, 49, b: dismissed.
Male, 20, b: dismissed.
Female, 17, w: dismissed.
Male, 15, b: found not guilty.
Male, 15, b: bound over 2 years £100.
Male, 17, b: 12 mths probation.
Male, 18, b: dismissed.
Male, 45, b: dismissed.

GUILTY PLEAS

(APRIL)
Male, 30, b: fined £50.
Male, 25, b: fined £25.
Male, 21, w: fined £200, bound over 1 year £250.
Male, 15, b: con dis 12 mths.
Female, 18, b: fined £200, bound over 1 year £250.
Male, 16, b: con dis 12 mths.
Male, 16, b: fined £10, bound over 12 mths £100.
Male, 14, b: con dis 12 mths.
Male, 24, b: bound over 12 mths £50.
Male, 26, b: fined £10.
Male, 14, b: failed to appear, warrant issued.
Male, 14, b: 24 hours Attendance Centre, fined £10 for breach of con dis.
Male, 22, b: 3 mths imprisonment.
Male, 17, b: con dis 12 mths.
Male, 17, b: con dis 6 mths.
Male, 16, b: fined £10, bound over 12 mths £100.
Male, w: 24 hours Attendance Centre, fined £60 for offensive weapons.
Female, 19, b: fined £30, bound over 12 mths.
Female, 22, b: fined £10, con dis 3 mths.
Male, 19, w: fined £200, £25 legal aid costs.
Male, 16, b: con dis 12 mths.
Male, 18, b: fined £100 or 1 day imprisonment.
Male, 23, b: fined £50.
Male, 22, w: 3 mths imprisonment, suspended 2 years.
Male, 22, b: fined £100, £90 legal *aid and costs.*
Male, 18, b: probation order 12 mths, *1 day imprisonment.*
Male, 22, w: 2 mths imprisonment.
Male, 25, w: fined £50.

(JULY)
Male, 18, w: fined £50, bound over 12 mths £100.
Male, 23, w: 60 days imprisonment, suspended 12 mths, fined £150.
Male, 12, b: 24 hours Attendance Centre.
Male, 19, w: 12 hours Attendance Centre.
Female, 22, b: con dis 12 mths.
Male, 16, w: 3 mths Detention Centre.
Male, 18, w: 6 weeks *imprisonment, suspended 12* mths, fined £50.
Male, 24, w: 3 mths imprisonment.
Male, 16, w: con dis 12 mths.
Male, 16, b: fined £50.
Male, 32, w: con. dis. 12 mths.
Male, 18, w: con. dis. 12 mths.
Male, 19, b: 2 years probation order.
Male, 18, b: fined £200.
Male, 12, w: fined £50.
Male, 17, b: 12 hours Attendance Centre.
Male, 20, w: 28 days imprisonment.
Male, 16, b: fined £10.
Male, 17, w: 24 hours Attendance Centre.

NO PLEA
(APRIL)
Male, 22, b: arrested for murder at Croydon 'ZD'. Adjourned Sine *Die.*
Male, 23, b: arrested for murder at Croydon 'ZD'. Adjourned Sine Die.
Male, 18, b: failed to appear, warrant issued.
Female, 20, b: failed to appear, warrant issued.

(JULY)
Male, 13, b: failed to appear, warrant issued.

LIVERPOOL

THREATENING BEHAVIOUR
NOT GUILTY PLEAS
Male, 17, w: 6 mths detention centre; bound over 2 yrs £200.
Male, 18, w: fined £150; bound over 2 yrs £200.
Male, 45, w: 40 days prison.
Male, 19, w: 3 mths prison.
Male, 17, w: 3 mths prison.
Male, 19, w: dismissed.
Male, 21, w: 3 mths prison.
Male, 18, w: 3 mths prison.
Male, 18, w: 3 mths prison.
Male, 17, w: 3 mths prison.
Male, 23, w: fined £150.
Male, 18, w: fined £150.
Male, 20, w: 14 days prison.
Male, 18, w: 10 weeks prison.
Male, 19, w: fined £300.
Male, 37, w: dismissed.
Male, 18, w: Crown Court trial.
Male, 17, w: fined £150.

GUILTY PLEAS
Male, 18, w: fined £50.
Male, 18, w: fined £50.
Male, 26, w: 3 mths prison suspended 12 mths.
Male, 18, w: bound over 2 yrs; £200.
Female, 17, w. bound over 2 yrs; £200. Female, 15, w: bound over 2 yrs; £200.
Female, 15, w: bound over 2 yrs; £200.
Male, 17, w: 3 mths Detention Centre.
Male, 16; 3 mths prison DC

PLEAS UNKNOWN
Male, 19; w; 6 mths prison
Female; 18; w; crown court recommended
Male, 19; b; fined £250
Male, 20; w; £200 fine
Male, 33; w; one mths prison suspended 12 mths
Male, 18; w; 3 mths detention centre
Male, 17; w; fined £50
Male, 29; w; fined £100
Male, 19; b; fined £250
Male, 49; w; fined £150
Male, 19; w; dismissed
Male, 22; b; 3 mths prison
Male, 30; b; fined £200
Male, 19; w; fined £150
Male, 20; w; fined £50
Male, 20; w; one mth prison
Male, 19; w; 6 mths prison
Male, 20; w; dismissed
Female; 18; b; three mths prison; fined £250
Male, 19; b; fined £70
Male, 25; b; 6 mths prison suspended 2 yrs
Male, 18; w; 100 hours community service
Male, 19; w; 2 yrs probation
Male, 20; w; dismissed
Male, 17; w; fined £100
Male, 19; 180 hours community service

NEWS IN SUMMARY

Nigerians thwart S Africa

Lagos. — Nigerian security forces say they have foiled an attempt by South African agents to buy large quantities of Nigerian oil from the country's Bonny terminal, near Port Harcourt, the News Agency of Nigeria reported.

Quoting an authoritative source, the agency said that a disguised South African vessel was intercepted last Monday by a Nigerian naval patrol after a tip-off from the security forces (Karan Thapar writes).

The source told the agency that the ship's captain was carrying a German passport while the other members of the crew had South African documents. The ship was said to be capable of carrying more than two million barrels of oil. The agency said that the ship has since moved three miles outside Nigerian waters.

Spanish oil toll reaches 200

Madrid.—Another victim of the poisoned cooking oil in Spain has died, bringing the death toll to 200. Doctors now believe, however, that the final toll will be less than had been feared.

"For reasons we don't understand, patients are recovering by themselves and returning to normal lives", said Dr Antonio Noriega, head of research into the oil at a Madrid hospital. "In some cases, the paralysis and weight loss simply stop. The fever just goes away."

Doublespeak prize for Haig

Boston, Nov 22.—Mr Alexander Haig, the United States Secretary of State, who is given tongue-in-cheek credit for such fractured phrases as "careful caution" and "caveat my response", won the 1981 Doublespeak Award from an organization of English teachers.

Mr Haig edged out others in what the National Council of Teachers of English called language of "pernicious social or political consequences".

Mr Ronald Reagan won last year for statements made during his presidential campaign.



Sakharov begins hunger strike

Moscow, Dr Andrei Sakharov, the dissident physicist, isolated from the outside world in the city of Gorkiy, began a hunger strike in an attempt to make the Soviet government allow his son's fiancée, Elizabeth Alexeyeva, to join her future husband in the United States.

Dr Sakharov's wife, Yelena, is with him in Gorkiy, about 200 miles east of here where he has been exiled for the past 22 months.

Friends said that Dr Sakharov, who has a heart condition and is in fragile health, had deliberately decided to endanger his life.

Conference ends on the attack

Blantyre, Malawi.—A two-day conference between nine developing southern African nations, 20 aid-giving countries and 12 international agencies ended with a communiqué attacking South Africa.

It said that several participants shared the concern of the developing nations "at South African destabilization and sabotage actions affecting regional transport and communications development".

400,000 join in Netherlands' biggest protest

From Robert Schuil, Amsterdam, Nov 22

Some 400,000 demonstrators marched through Amsterdam yesterday to protest against the deployment of new nuclear missiles in Europe. It was the largest demonstration ever held in The Netherlands and the final and largest of the peace marches held in West European capitals, including Bonn, London, Brussels, Paris and Rome, this autumn.

Although the number of demonstrators taking part was twice that expected there were no serious incidents. A 19-year-old man was killed, however, when one of more than 2,000 buses carrying the demonstrators overturned on the way home.

Amsterdam's main station had to be closed for an hour when about 15,000 demonstrators simultaneously tried to take one of the 22 extra trains home.

Apparently impressed by the demonstration, Mr Andries van Agt, the Christian Democratic Prime Minister, told a meeting of his party yesterday that the Dutch Cabinet would actively follow a policy of peace aimed at the removal of nuclear weapons.

He called these weapons "a crime against God's creation". Referring to President Reagan's zero option proposal, Mr van Agt said: "Our voice has been heard".

President Nikolai Ceausescu of Romania, in an interview on Dutch television last night, called Mr Reagan's proposal "an important step" towards negotiations aimed at averting the deployment of new missiles in Europe and the dismantling of existing systems.

Asked if this included the Sovie SS20 systems, Mr Ceausescu replied that Romania favoured the dismantling and destruction of all existing nuclear weapons systems. He added that this sentiment had been reflected in the peace march recently held in his country against all nuclear missiles. Romania is the only East block country where such a demonstration has been held. President Ceausescu said Europe must play a more active role in the solution of problems concerning disarmament, peace and security.

Mr Van Agt's Christian Democratic Party was the only Government party not present at the Amsterdam demonstration.

The organisers, the Inter-Church Peace Council, had refused a speaker for the Christian Democrats because the party did not fully support the demonstration's official slogans opposing new nuclear missiles in Europe, calling on the Dutch Government to rescind its approval of Nato's decision to modernize theatre nuclear weapons and calling on it to put pressure on its Nato allies to also rescind this decision.

The two other parties in the centre-left coalition, Labour and the Democrats' 66, both took part in the demonstration. Mr Wim Meijer, the parliamentary leader of the Labour Party, told the rally that as long as his party was in power there would be no new American missiles on Dutch soil.

His speech, however, was rendered nearly inaudible by the crowd voicing its disapproval over the far milder way in which he had expressed himself on the issue during the four-day debate in the Lower House of Parliament on the Cabinet's plans for the coming four years.

According to Mr Mient Jan Faber, the Secretary of the Inter-Church Peace Council, which claims to have been the source of inspiration for the demonstrations in other European capitals, the demonstration was aimed both against deployment of the new American missiles in Western Europe and against the systems already deployed by the Soviet Union.

About 500 members of the armed forces took part in the demonstration in uniform, despite orders forbidding them to do so.



Haig says Moscow attitude could change

From Nicholas Hirst, Washington, Nov 22

Mr Alexander Haig, the American Secretary of State, said today that the Soviet Union's initial objections to President Reagan's proposal for nuclear arms reduction in Europe could change. And Mr Caspar Weinberger, the Defence Secretary, said the arms reduction talks which begin in Geneva on November 30 could lead to a "very fine result".

Speaking on separate television programmes both men emphasized that the negotiations for arm reductions could be successful only when the United States started from a position of strength. That was why it was building-up its defences

Mr Haig, interviewed on the programme, said the intended deployement of 572 improved Pershing and Cruise missiles in Europe in 1983 was a response to the build-up of Soviet SS20s from 1975 on top of the SS4s and SS5s which they had been intended to replace.

The proposal put forward by President Reagan in his soeech on arms control this week was the so-called zero option which meant the Soviet Union removing those weapons in return for America refraining from deploying its Pershing and Cruise missiles.

Mr Haig said that if the Soviet Union were interested in genuine arms reduction they should remove the missiles. He said past history suggested that they were interested, but many times the assessments could change in the ebb and flow of international relations. "I remain optimistic that the Soviet leadership has a stake in reducing the burden of armaments", he said.

Earlier, he said the Soviet Union had not finally rejected the zero option.

Mr Haig and Mr Weinberger suggested that the President's policy speech on Wednesday had calmed fears of American intentions both among the governments and the people of Western Europe. Mr Haig pointed out that the anti-nuclear demonstration in Amsterdam—the largest the city had ever seen—had been planned long ago and the speech would not have had time to affect it.

Mr Weinberger said statements made on the possibility of nuclear war in Europe by American leaders, including the President, had not served to heighten nuclear fears. Interviewed on the programme *Meet the Press* he said: "When you examine what has been said it has not been in any sense inflammatory, although it has been written-up as such."

Both men were concerned at the build-up of Soviet and East European arms through Cuba into Nicaragua, and what Mr Haig described as a drift towards totalitarianism by the Nicaraguan Government.

The United States was considering what options were open to it. A fence could not be drawn around American policy, Mr Haig said, but he reiterated the President's recent comments that there were no plans for deploying American troops anywhere in the world.

They also confirmed that a memorandum on strategic cooperation was soon to be signed between the United States and Israel.

Finland's Centre Party snubs its leadership

From Olli Kivinen, Helsinki, Nov 22

Finland's Centre Party chose Mr Johannes Virolainen, aged 67, the Speaker of Parliament, as its candidate in January's presidential election after a furious fight against Mr Ahti Karjalainen.

This evening's result was a bitter blow to the party leadership, which all along has strongly supported Mr Karjalainen, who also received indirect support from the Soviet Party paper, Pravda. He was long regarded as President Urho Kekkonen's heir apparent.

Mr Virolainen will be the most important non-socialist candidate against Mr Mauno Koivisto, whom the Social Democrats chose as their candidate last week. Mr Koivisto is the clear favourite in the race; one poll indicated that 60 per cent of Finns want him as President.

Mr Virolainen's victory showed that the popular demand for change is clearly visible, because both Mr Virolainen and Mr Koivisto are shunned by the centrist establishment, which has helped the ailing President Kekkonen to extend his influence to all fields of public life.

Illness forced President Kekkonen to resign in October, and all major parties have now chosen their candidates. The Conservatives, who are the second biggest party after the Social Democrats, field Mr Harri Holkeri, former chairman of the party, and the communists have chosen Mr Kalevi Kivistote, chairman of the Finnish People's Democratic League.

A joke which poked fun at the age of President Brezhnev and the Soviet leadership has given a bizarre twist to the bitter infighting in the Finnish Communist Party (SKP).

Mr Arvo Kemppainen, the most liberal member of the SKP's politburo, told the joke in September to Soviet officials during an informal evening at the Finnish Embassy in Moscow.

The reaction was icy, and in October Moscow refused to give Mr Kemppainen a visa to lead another delegation to the Soviet Union. The matter became public, and Stalinists within the SKP took the opportunity to launch a broad campaign against Mr Kemppainen and the party's more moderate mjority.

The Communists, whose share of the vote has steadily fallen to the present 16-17 per cent, tried to heal their split at a party congress last summer, but the papered unity cracked soon after.

Begin calls critics of demolition 'hypocrites'

From Moshe Brilliant
Tel Aviv, Nov 22

Criticism of Israel's policy of demolishing the family homes of teenage Arabs suspected of throwing petrol bombs mounted this weekend, and the Office of the Prime Minister, Mr Menachem Begin, responded by denouncing "preachers of morality" as hypocrites.

Several score Arabs and left-wing Israelis demonstrated outside the Prime Minister's Office during the weekly cabinet meeting in Jerusalem, chanting anti-government slogans.

Mr Abba Eban, the former Foreign Minister, joined Labour Party leaders who had earlier condemned the demolitions, saying they violated human rights.

The Prime Minister's Office issued a statement saying that in the first nine years after the occupation of the West Bank and Gaza, when Labour was in power, 1,224 houses had been demolished; only 41 had been levelled by Likud governments in the next five years.

Labour Party critics had claimed their administration had been highly selective and had never blown up the homes of families of minors who had thrown petrol bombs that exploded harmlessly.

Mr Begin's office said the Government's actions protected the lives of soldiers and civilians.

Mr Hana el Atrash, mayor of Beit Sahour near Bethlehem where three houses were demolished last week, appealed "to Israeli and international public opinion . . . to do their utmost to halt such measures".

Yusuf el-Khatib, aged 50, chairman of the Village League in Ramallah who favoured negotiations with Israel, died tonight from the wounds he received in terrorist ambush on Tuesday. His 23-year-old son was killed in the attack.

☐ Minister pleads: Mr Aharon Abuhazeira, Minister of Labour, Welfare and Immigrants Absorption, entered a plea in his larceny case this morning after a tenacious rearguard fight against standing trial. He pleaded not guilty to charges of using money from a free loan fund to pay for his own household expenses.

The Minister announced today that he was taking leave of absence from the Cabinet

AIDE REPLY ON GIFTS QUERIED

From Nicholas Hirst
Washington, Nov 22

New allegations are reported against Mr Richard Allen, the President's National Security Adviser. According to *The New York Times* today a renewed investigation by the Justice Department is concentrating on whether Mr Allen received $1,000 (£525) or $10,000 for helping to arrange an interview between a Japanese journalist and Mrs Nancy Reagan.

In a separate development yesterday Mr Allen said he had not violated any regulations in accepting two Seiko watches worth about $170 each in connexion with the interview.

Mr Allen said in a statement he accepted the watches before January 20 when he became a government official, but added that he could properly have received them anyway.

He said the were accepted "a, a personal gift for my wife from a friend of many year's standing, as was the case with other gifts exchanged between our families over a period of some 15 years".

The personal friend, although not named, is believed to be Mrs Chizuko Takase, the wife of a man with whom Mr Allen has had a long business and social relationship.

An unnamed official, used as the source of *The New York Times* allegation, is reported as saying there was a discrepancy between what Mr Allen said he received from the Japanese and the amount written on two pieces of paper in the safe.

Lawyers' move in assassination case

Plan to put Sadat policy on trial

From Robert Fisk, Cairo, Nov 22

Lawyers representing the four men accused of assassinating President Anwar Sadat are devising an ingenious plan to turn the military court proceedings in Cairo into a public debate on Mr Sadat's political morality and constitutional behaviour.

The advocates, all four of whom were appointed by the semi-independent Egyptian Lawyers' Syndicate but who were excluded from yesterday's initial hearing, hope to use the results of a quite separate series of legal cases brought against the Egyptian leader to prove that he broke the law when he imprisoned more than 1,000 opponents of his regime in the month before his murder.

They then intend to argue that the military court cannot sentence Lieutenant Khaled al-Islambouly and his three colleagues because, according to their legal interpretation, Islamic law does not permit anyone who opposes an unjust ruler to be punished.

The legal niceties of their case are, of course, very fine, even fanciful, and the lawyers, who have previously defended members of the Takfir Wal Hegira (Repentence and Flight from Sin) extremist movement in the Egyptian courts, cannot really hope to save their clients from execution.

The Egyptian press has declared the defenents guilty ever since Mr Sadat's murder on October 6 and in the court yesterday the bearded Lieutenant Islambouly himself shouted: "I am the one who killed the tyrant. I killed the pharoahs".

During a military exercise in the Western Desert this afternoon the Egyptian Defence Minister announced that the press would be invited to witness the execution of the accused if they were found guilty.

Lieutenant Islambouly's principal lawyer is Mr Abdul Halim Hassan Ramadan, a balding man in his early fifties who vainly defended the Muslim fanatic Mustapha Shukri from the death penalty in 1977. Mr Ramadan brought a series of private cases against Mr Sadat, the first of which, on May 14 this year, he won and the second of which is to open in a Cairo court on Tuesday.

In the earlier hearing, judgment was given against Mr Sadat when the Cario High Court upheld a claim by Mr Ramadan that the Egyptian President should not be permitted to make slanderous accusations against named political opponents on television or radio and that these opponents should have the right tof reply on radio and television.

The court's decision was not publicized in Cairo and there is no evidence that Mr Sadat even heard of the case. None of his serious political opponents ever appeared on Egyptian television.

But Tuesday's hearing could prove more important. Mr Ramadan is to ask a constitutional court in the Cairo suburb of Giza to rule as unconstitutional Mr Sadat's decision to imprison more than 1,000 of his political opponents last September.

The case names not only the dead Egyptian leader but also Mr Nabawy Ismail, Mr Sadat's long standing, and highly unpopular, Interior Minister who has retained his post under President Mubarak.

Mr Ramadan brought his cases before Mr Sadat's death but he has now asked the court to speed up its decision. A document submitted to the court early this month claims that the men whom Mr Sadat imprisoned are being "treated inhumanely, have no proper food or sleep and are deprived of all medical attention".

A further case, brought by one of Mr Ramadan's legal colleagues, asks the court to rule that Mr Sadat was acting unconstitutionally when he exiled the Coptic Pope Shenouda who now lives in seclusion in a monastery 50 miles from Cairo.

If the court should again rule in Mr Ramadan's favour, and it is not impossible that this might happen, then he can go to the second hearing of Lieutenant Islambouly's trial armed with some potentially embarrassing material that will at least force the military court to consider Mr Sadat's political actions.

Mr Abdul Halim Mandour, who is defending a student accused of helping to plan President Sadat's killing, said tonight that Lieutenant Islambouly had not at first wanted to be defended. "He refused to accept a defence lawyer and kept telling me: 'We have God with us. God will defend us.' I told him he had to accept a defence and I think he understands that now."

All the 24 men accused of murdering or conspiring to murder Mr Sadat appeared inside a steel cage when the two-hour military tribunal opened yesterday. Lieutenant Islambouly himself held up a Koran and so did the man alleged to have fired the fatal shots at Mr Sadat.

The prisoners repeatedly chorused: "*Allahu akbar* (God is great)" although Egyptian television deleted these episodes from its coverage of the trial.

According to the Egyptian Defence Minister today, military personnel found guilty by the court will be put before a firing squad and civilians will be hanged.

Edward Mortimer, page 8

Britain sending troops to peacekeeping force

By Peter Hopkirk

Britain is expected to announce formally today that it will supply troops for the proposed Sinai peace-keeping force. The governments of three other European countries—France, Italy and The Netherlands—are expected to make similar announcements about their participation in the multi-national force, as it will be officially called.

Despite reports last month that Britain would be supplying troops to the force, whose role will be to monitor the peace in Sinai after Israel's final withdrawal in April, this has never been confirmed by Whitehall. The Foreign Office has so far merely confirmed that Britain had been invited to participate and that secret discussions were going on with its West European partners.

Most Arab governments have condemned the proposed force and have urged European countries not to join it.

Meanwhile, Mr Menachem Begin, the Israeli Prime Minister, has objected to the participation of West European troops in the force unless two conditions were rigidly adhered to.

One was that no country should label its participation as the supervision of Israel's withdrawal from occupied territory. The other was that no country should link its decision to send troops with the EEC's Venice summit declaration of last year which advocated the PLO's involvement in the Middle East peace process.

☐ Fez.—Mr Chadli Klibi, Secretary-General of the Arab League, warned the EEC nations yesterday that if they wanted to maintain good relations with the Arab world, they would refuse to participate in the Sinai peacekeeping force (AP reports).

In a speech to the opening session of the Arab League foreign ministers meeting preparing this week's Fez summit, Mr Klibi said the Arab countries were anxious "to preserve good relations with the European countries in the political, economic and cultural fields".

But he added: "If the countries of the European Community want to contribute to the efforts for peace in the Middle East, it is necessary for them not to participate in the multilateral force to be established in Sinai."

It was high time the European countries clarified their position on the Middle East, abandoned their "hesitant attitude" and gave their full support to the Palestinian people's right to self-determination, under the direction of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

☐ Plan presented: Saudi Arabia formally submitted its Middle East peace formula to the Arab League foreign ministers (Godfrey Morrison writes from Fez).

The plan, one of whose points is widely interpreted as offering implied *de facto* recognition to Israel in return for Israeli concessions, has been widely welcomed in the West and has been described by spokesmen for moderate Arab governments as a positive step in the long search for Middle East peace.

But it is already clear that it will not gain unanimous Arab support. Colonel Gaddafi, the Libyan leader, has already said he will not attend this week's summit, describing the Saudi plan as a sellout of the Arab cause. It is also believed here that some or all of the other members of the "Steadfastness Front" (Syria, South Yemen, Iraq and Algeria) will refuse to go along with it.

There are also serious bilateral problems. The only countries not represented at yesterday's meeting by their foreign ministers were Algeria and Mauritania, which sent senior officials instead. This was almost certainly due to the sour relations between these two countries and Morocco, the host at this week's meetings.

☐ Bahrain: Mr Yassir Arafat, the PLO leader, arrived unexpectedly in Riyadh yesterday and immediately had talks with King Khalid of Saudi Arabia (Reuter reports).

Bright Star impresses Egyptians

From Robert Fisk
Western Desert, Nov 22

A GI from Alabama wandered up to the East German military attaché this afternoon and asked if he was enjoying the show. Indeed he was, his binoculars trained on the black-painted American A10 Thunderbolts as they twisted over the reviewing stand, flipping on to their backs and diving above the tiny figues of Egyptian and United States troops on the distant sand ridges.

Operation Bright Star 82 was entering its twenty-eight day but the representative of the East German Air Force did not seem too happy at so unique a display of Arab-American cooperation.

"There are many things I could say about all this," he said, gesturing vaguely towards a trail of helicopters sweeping over the desert, "But this is not the place to say them".

With General Abdul Halim Abu Gazala, the Egyptian Minister of Defence, holding court a few feet away on the spectators' terrace, the East German clearly found diplomacy the better part of valour.

Black beret askew, leaning back in his chair with the nonchalance of a victorious army commander, the general announced that he wanted new American equipment to replace the obsolete Soviet armour that his men were still using.

It was not difficult to see why he liked the look of the United States' Rapid Deployment Force.

All the while, the A10 Thunderbolts — chubby little twin-tailed machines that looked so new they must have come straight from the factory —turned in ever sharper angles over the terraces.

Visiting general

Islamabad.—General Keman Evren, the Turkish head of state, arrived here on his first foreign trip since gaining power 14 months ago. President Zia ul-Haq, of Pakistan, welcomed the Turkish leader in an elaborate ceremony at the airport.

Judge calls Broglie case French Watergate

From Charles Hargrove
Paris, Nov 22

M Michel Poniatowski, the Interior Minister at the time of the murder of Prince Jean de Broglie in December 1976, declared today that he would only appear as a witness in the case now being tried by the Paris assizes if he had assurances from President Mitterrand himself that the presiding judge of the court had failed in his duty of impartiality and discretion.

M André Giresse, the presiding judge, caused a sensation in court on Friday by reading out a prepared statement in which he accused M Poniatowski of "lying by omission" at the time of the original investigation into the murder.

M Giresse also accused senior police officials, including the head of the criminal police department at the time, of withholding information from the judicial authorities during the five years of preparation of the case by three successive investigating magistrates.

"Justice has been treated in this affair as a negligible quantity," the judge asserted. "And what was an ordinary criminal case has been turned into a French Watergate as a result."

It is unprecedented in the annals of French justice for a senior judge to pronounce what amounts to a verdict of guilt, in the course of a trial, not on the accused in the dock, but on several of the witnesses who have yet to be called to testify.

The first two weeks in the case were taken up with the interrogation of the four men alleged to have instigated or carried out the murder of the prince. Next week begins the hearing of evidence by senior political leaders, including M Poniatowski, and 63 police officials, including all the most senior personalities in the police hierarchy at the time.

The accusing finger pointed at them and at the former minister by M Giresse left everyone in court dumbfounded. Opinion was sharply divided as to whether it was a belated display of independence the systematic dissembling by all the people involved in the case or a demonstration of political opportunism which is frequently laid at the door of the judiciary in this country.

M Poniatowski said in his statement that he saw no further purpose in his giving evidence, "since the presiding judge has spoken in my place, and insisted that I lied by omission, which is contrary to the truth, and therefore libellous".

But he would still agree to testify, he said, if President Mitterrand, in his capacity as chairman of the Higher Council for the Judiciary, were prepared to say whether the criteria of impartiality and discretion still applied to the presiding judge,

Paris acts to halt cash traffic

From Our Own Correspondent
Paris, Nov 22

Just before the National Assembly finally adopted the 1982 budget this weekend, it approved a series of measures designed to track down tax evasion and the flight of capital abroad.

M Laurent Fabius, the Minister for the budget, told Parliament that the customs administration had drawn up a guide to hide-outs and caches on aircraft, illustrated with sketches and photographs, to counter the ingenuity of professional smugglers.

Air traffic between France and Switzerland was under constant customs supervision, the minister added, but the French customs could not hope to stop all the illegal traffic in gold and currency. The object was to make it sufficiently risky to act as a deterrent, he said.

M Fabius recenly estimated that tax evasion in France amounted to 95,000m francs (£9,500m) a year—the equivalent of the deficit budgeted for 1982 or a quarter of total tax revenue.

The election of the Socialist Government six months ago, which frightened many French capitalists big and small, has merely stepped up the phenomenon. What had always been regarded as a form of sport in the past has now become, for them, a recipe for survival.

M Alain Mauger, the general secretary of the communist-led Union of Customs Officials, called on the Government to take immediate steps to check the haemorrhage. Since last May, he claimed, about 32,000m francs had found its way illegally out of the country two thirds of this through bank transfers and book-keeping devices.

But a member of the minister's staff said the figure was grossly exaggerated. If this had been the case, it would have been felt on the stock markets.

The Government, though, is worried, and determined to pillory those few big cases of smuggling of funds abroad that have come to light.

Smuggling by private aircraft is one of the favourite methods, but it is not within the reach of everyone. There are around 400 private airfields in this country.

A reporter of the independent Socialist daily *Le Matin* tried it with a large zip bag full of marbles, and took a helicopter at Annemasse which conveyed him to Geneva.



Rightists go on rampage after big Franco rally

From Richard Wigg Madrid, Nov 22

Extreme right-wing politicians today used a mass rally here marking the sixth anniversary of General Franco's death to denounce the protracted divisions in the governing Centre Democratic Union, claiming that it was an inevitable part of "the system now destroying Spain".

Señor Blas Piñar called on the right-wingers assembled in the Plaza del Oriente, many of them young people dressed in paramilitary blue uniforms, to switch their votes to his neo-Falangist New Force movement at the next general elections which, he predicted, were coming soon.

Both he and Señor Raimundo Fernandez Cuesta, the leader of the Falangist Youth movement, urged Spaniards not to vote again for the Centre Democrats whom they held responsible for "insults to the armed forces, divorce, the break-up of the country, amnesty for the terrorists and the legalization of the Communist Party". All this had been allowed out of fear, they maintained, of Marxism and liberalism.

Today's rally was the first of the now annual Franco memorial events to be held since last February's abortive military coup. The extreme right this year had expended much energy to keep up the pressure on the troubled Government of Señor Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo.

But the turnout, estimated to have been less than 100,000, was only very slightly more than last year's and therefore something of a failure.

After today's rally hundreds of young right-wingers clashed with the police in Madrid's main thoroughfare, the Gran Via, after attempting to drive, despite the heavy traffic, in lengthy car processions, waving Spanish flags and sounding their horns in unison.

Last night, there were similar noisy scenes and the police made 26 arrests after groups had disrupted traffic while other right-wingers had strewn refuse from balconies. This rampage continued in central Madrid up to 4 am.

The crowds at the rally trampled on two big hoardings displaying the slogan "Long live liberty" heralding celebrations early next month to mark the "day of the 1978 democratic constitution".

The right-wingers claimed that these hoardings had been erected in the square on Friday on the orders of Madrid's Socialist and Communist controlled city corporation to provoke the rally.

Mr Ian Gibson, the British author of a biography of José Antonio Primo de Rivera, the founder of the Falange, was roughed-up by bodyguards of Señor Fernandez Cuesta after the two men had taken part in a weekend Spanish television programme. Mr Gibson had incurred their ire by referring in the programme to documents proving that the Falange's founder had received funds from Mussolini's Italy.

Señor Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo finally succeeded yesterday in his plan to combine the leadership of the ruling party with his post of Prime Minister. He obtained 181 votes out of 238 in the party's National Council.

Chinese 'poised to take Hanoi in 1979'

From David Bonavia Hongkong, Nov 22

China would easily have captured Hanoi during its 1979 war with Vietnam, but withdrew after 16 days because of political considerations, it is stated in a book published here and believed to reflect strategic thinking in Peking.

The Chinese Army suffered severe losses in the early days of the war because of old-fashioned tactics, poor quality steel in its tanks, and problems of communication and supply, according to the author, Mr Li Man-kin, a prominent pro-Peking journalist.

The numerous photographs and tactical maps in the book could have been obtained only with the collaboration of the Chinese authorities, observers consider.

The Soviet Union let Vietnam down by not attacking China from the north, even after an ultimatum from President Brezhnev had been disregarded by the Chinese, the book says. This proved that the Soviet Union was only a "paper polar bear".

The United States should learn from China in opposing Vietnam — the Cuba of the East, as the Chinese call it — and should offer stronger resistance to Cuban military intervention overseas, Mr Li writes.

After initial setbacks caused by out-of-date "human wave" tactics, China's army commanders overran Vietnamese positions and captured the strongpoint of Lang Son from where it would have been relatively easy to capture Hanoi, he adds.

Mr Li says it was never China's intention to occupy Vietnam's territory indefinitely, and this confused the Vietnamese, who had expected a longer war and planned to use guerrilla-type resistance tactics.

"The Sino-Vietnamese border is far from peaceful, and new conflicts could lead to another Sino-Vietnamese war", Mr Li concludes.

He claims five Vietnamese divisions were wiped out by Chinese troops, and two others badly mauled, including elite units. There is no official figure for casualties, but they are believed to have totalled about 50,000 on both sides.

Singapore plea for Cambodian unity

□ Bangkok: The Association of South-East Asian Nations (Asean) today increased its efforts to persuade nationalist factions in Cambodia to overcome their differences and unite in a coalition government against Vietnam (Neil Kelly writes).

Mr Sinnathamby Rajaratnam, Singapore's Deputy Prime Minister, and Mr Suppiah Dhanabalan, the Foreign Minister, urged Cambodian leaders, as the Thai Government did earlier, "to join hands against Vietnam".

The Malaysian and Philippines foreign ministers are coming to Bangkok later this week to make similar representations to the three factions — the communist Khmer Rouge, and the two non-communist groups the Khmer Peoples National Liberation Front (KPNLF) and the forces of Prince Sihanouk, the former head of state.



Pope resumes travels

Collevalenza, Italy, Nov 22. — The Pope today left Rome for the first time since he was shot last May and plunged into crowds, kissing babies and shaking hands.

He visited the hilltop shrine (above) of this Umbrian village 100 miles north of Rome and quickly returned to his old style of close contact with crowds, much to the evident concern of his bodyguards.

The semi-official Vatican daily *L'Osservatore Romano* said that the visit restarted the Pope's apostolic mission that is due to take him next year to Britain.

The Pope arrived by helicopter to a welcome from 5,000 people. In one of the tightest security operations ever mounted for a papal trip, hundreds of heavily-armed carabinieri police stood guard and Vatican and Italian security men searched everyone, aged prilgrim or church dignitary, in the area.

In a sermon he strongly attacked man-made "horrible threats of destruction". He made a fresh condemnation of the world arms race saying that man's apparent pursuit of self-destruction was nothing less than the work of the devil. — Reuter.

Rains and seed bring hope

East Africa's hunger pains abate as nutrition problems improve

From Charles Harrison, Nairobi, Nov 22

From a crisis situation in which thousands died of starvation, the drought-prone areas of Eastern Africa have changed drastically in the past year. International aid officials say there is still a serious situation in the Karamoja region of Uganda, in the refugee camps of Somalia and Djibouti, and in the drought-hit areas of Ethiopia, but in all these areas nutritional standards have improved dramatically over the past year.

Last year, the world was shocked by television pictures of Karamoja, showing matchstick-like children fighting for food in emergency aid centres, and dead bodies lying by the side of dusty roads. The combination of a failure of seasonal rains and the chaos left by the overthrow of the Amin regime in Uganda is conservatively estimated to have resulted in 50,000 deaths, half of them children.

Today, the mission schools in Karamoja are overflowing with children who, imstead of sitting listlessly while waiting for food, are demonstrating their energy in boisterous games.

Fortunately the rains were generous this year, and the timely provision of seed and hoes, as well as tractor ploughing by relief groups, helped to produce crops of sorghum, which in most areas of Karamoja are at least adequate.

An official of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) said: "the aid agencies are still at work in Karamoja, but the emphasis has changed from relief to rehabilitation."

The 300,000 people of Karamoja, who in the past relied on their herds of cattle and goats for food, have had to adjust themselves to a new situation, as most of their livestock either died in the drought or were stolen by cattle rustlers.

The emphasis of the aid agencies is now to encourage the Karamojong people to grow crops for their own survival. Relief food is still being provided on a large scale, but much of it is distributed in food-for-work schemes, such as road repairing and tree planting.

In Somalia, life has improved in the country's 35 refugee camps since torrential rains last April ended two years of drought — and caused disastrous floods. The floods have now gone, and the refugee population has fallen somewhat, partly because the guerrilla war in the neighbouring Ogaden province of Ethiopia has abated.

Up to 5,000 refugees each month have been returning to their traditional lands in the Ogaden. At one time the Somali Government figure for the refugee population



was 1.3 million. Results of a recent census carried out in the camps have not yet been announced, but United Nations agencies estimate the refugee population at 650,000 — still an enormous burden on a country of about four million people.

Ninety per cent of the camp inhabitants are women and children. There is still a high degree of malnutrition, and a high incidence of tuberculosis and other diseases.

Food is being imported in large quantities, mostly under United Nations or other aid schemes, to feed the refugees. Effective steps have been taken to prevent this food from being diverted to the guerrillas.

In the tiny state of Djibouti, three years of minimal rainfall ended last March, when torrential rains flooded large areas. Of the country's 300,000 population, over a tenth are refugees from neighbouring Somalia or Ethiopia. Infant mortality is 280 per 1,000, and half the children under three are malnourished, according to Unicef.

The 30,000 people in refugee camps depend on subsidies, mainly from France, Saudi Arabia and the EEC, and on relief food from the United States Agency for International Development, as well as the United Nations World Food Programme.

In Ethiopia, out of a population of 31 millions, at least one and a half million rely on relief food. But there has been some success in building new community centres in areas where people have resettled after moving away from districts hit by droughts.

This year there were more crop failures in Tigre, in eastern Wollo, and in the Ogaden. The Ethiopian authorities say emergency relief will continue to be needed throughout 1982.

Ironically, a reduction in guerrilla activity in the Ogaden has increased relief problems there, because of the women and children moving back into Ethiopia from Somali refugee camps.

Ethiopia says it needs $200m (£110m) to care for its homeless and drought-hit population, but it has so far received little more than a tenth of that figure.

Reprisals fear after harijan massacre

From Kuldip Nayar, Delhi, Nov 22

A revenge attack by upper caste Indians against harijans (formerly untouchables) one of whose number was said to have been involved with the wife of an upper caste Hindu, led to 24 harijans being killed and six injured at Deoli, a remote village in Uttar Pradesh.

Details now coming to light reveal that a gang of upper caste Hindus raided the village in the afternoon splitting into small groups each surrounding a cluster of houses.

One eye-witness said people were shot in the fields and children were thrown in the air and shot. The harijans in the village later threatened revenge. "Retaliation and blood for blood may be round the corner", was one comment from a person who subsequently visited the village.

Mr Zail Singh, the Indian Home Minister, who went by helicopter to the village, admitted: "The authorities have failed to protect the lives and property of the people." Mr Jagjivan Ram, a former harijan Minister of Defence, suggested that harijans be provided with arms.

The killings come in the wake of a controversy over claims that Indian Muslims, backed by Arab money, are persuading harijans to convert to Islam. This has led to fears that Hinduism is in danger. Hindus constitute 82 per cent of India's population and nearly 15 per cent of them are harijans.

The Home Ministry's assessment is that the conversions to some extent have been "influenced by outsiders and money coming from abroad", although the government in Tamil Nadu where mass conversions took place, said in a report to Delhi that there had been no instances of money being paid.

One result of the controversy over conversions has been to create fear among ordinary Muslims in India who are afraid of becoming the focus of anger.

The problem is basically that of Hindu society itself. Harijans are treated as less than human. Even today the discrimination against them in villages is such that they cannot sit with caste Hindus, cannot drink from the same well and cannot eat with them.

A social worker who has returned from the Rajastian countryside where he did relief work following floods told me that while Hindus and Muslims would queue up for medicines in the same line there would be a separate queue for Harijans.

European Law Report Court of Justice of the European Communities

Marketing practices challenged

Between International Business Machines Corporation, applicant, and The Commission of the European Communities, defendant and Memorex S.A., intervener.

Case No 60/81

Before the president Judge J. Mertens de Wilmars, and Judges G. Bosco, A. Touffait, Lord Mackenzie Stuart, T. Koopmans, U. Everling and F. Grevisse, Advocate-General: Sir Gordon Slynn.

Judgment given on November 11, 1981.

The Commission, which had received complaints, has been conducting an investigation of the marketing practices of the applicant in order to determine whether or not they amount to an abuse of a dominant position on the market within the meaning of Article 86 of the EEC Treaty.

The applicant (IBM) brought an action under the second paragraph of Article 173 of the EEC Treaty for a declaration that the measures of the Commission of which IBM was notified in a letter Dated 19 December 1980, initiating a procedure against IBM pursuant to Article 3 of regulation No 17 of the Council of 6 February 1962, and notifying IBM of a statement of objections, or the statement of objections itself, are void.

The application is founded on three grounds which may be briefly summarized as follows:

(a) The statement of objections is not clear or complete and inadequate time has been allowed for submitting a reply so that it conflicts with the fundamental principles concerning the rights of the defence.

(b) The acts which are the subject-matter of the application were not adopted by a collegiate decision of all the Commissioners.

(c) The Commission was under a duty to have regard to the relevant principles of international law, in particular the principles of comity and non-interference in the internal affairs of the United States.

The Commission entered an objection of inadmissibility, claiming that the court should declare the application inadmissible.

By an order of the court of May 13, 1981, Memorex S.A., the complainant in the administrative proceedings before the Commission, was allowed to intervene and claimed that the court declare the application inadmissible.

On May 29, 1980, the applicant submitted an application for the adoption of interim measures seeking the suspension of the Commission's administrative procedure, but the president of the court made an interlocutory order on July 7, 1981, dismissing that application.

According to Article 173 of the treaty, proceedings may be brought for a declaration that acts of the Council and the Commission other than recommendations or opinions are void.

In order to ascertain whether the measures in question are acts within the meaning of Article 173 it is necessary, therefore, to look to their substance.

The effects and the legal character of the initiation of an administrative procedure pursuant to the provisions of Regulation no 17 and of the notification of objections as provided for in Article 2 of Regulation, no 99/63 must be determined in the light of the purpose of such acts in the context of the Commission's administrative procedure in matters of competition, detailed rules for which have been laid down in the above-mentioned regulations.

Whilst a statement of objections may have the effect of showing the undertaking in question that it is incurring a real risk of being fined by the Commission, that is merely a consequence of fact, and not a legal consequence which the statement of objections is intended to produce.

An application for a declaration that the initiation of a procedure and a statement of objections are void might make it necessary for the court to arrive at a decision on questions on which the Commission has not yet had an opportunity to state its position and would as a result anticipate the arguments on the substance of the case, confusing different procedural states both administrative and judicial. It would thus be incompatible with the system of the division of powers between the Commission and the court and of the remedies laid down by the Treaty, as well as the requirements of the sound administration of justice and the proper course of the administrative procedure to be followed in the Commission.

It follows from the foregoing that neither the initiation of a procedure nor a statement of objections may be considered, on the basis of their nature and the legal effects they produce, as being decisions within the meaning of Article 173 of the EEC treaty which may be challenged in an action for a declaration that they are void. In the context of the administrative procedure as laid down by regulations no 17 and no 99/63, they are procedural measures adopted preparatory to the decision which represents their culmination.

The court dismissed the application as inadmissible, and ordered the applicant to pay the costs, including the costs of the intervener, Memorex SA, and the costs resulting from IBM's applications for the adoption of interim measures and the production of information and documents concerning the commission's initiation of the procedure.

Jeremy Lever QC, David Edward QC, of the Scots Bar, John Swift QC, Christopher Bellamy and Nicholas Forwood counsel for the applicant. Solicitors for the applicant: Ashurst, Morris Crisp and Co. John Temple Laing, legal adviser, and Goetz Zur Hausen, agent, for the defendant. Ivo Van Bael and Jean-François Bellis of the Brussels Bar for the intervener.

Suddenly Egypt notices its new leader

Edward Mortimer reports on the strange mood in Cairo as President Sadat's assassins stand trial

The atmosphere in Cairo just now is quite surprising. Officially, Egypt is suffering from the tragic loss of a great leader, cut down in his prime by the assassin's bullets. Unofficially, people — including senior government officials — talk as though there had been a long overdue change of government resulting from a massive popular vote.

The hopes of Egyptians of the most diverse political opinions are focused on one man: President Muhammad Husni Mubarak. Seldom can a man's public image have been so totally transformed in such a short time on the basis of so little. In Sadat's lifetime Mubarak was the butt of much popular humour, based on the apparently purely ceremonial character of his role in the regime.

He was constantly visible to the public, yet managed to avoid having a political profile of any kind, and thus acquired the reputation of a characterless yes-man. It was assumed that he owed his position to the fact that Sadat considered him too stupid to constitute a political threat. His slightly bovine physique and fixed smile at public occasions earned him the nickname of *la vache qui rit* after the cow in the commercials for a brand of French processed cheese.

Other sobriquets were "the witness who saw all but remembered nothing", and "Tefal" — because, it was alleged, however often you told him something it would never stick.

All that has gone — gone the way of the jokes they used to make in Spain about Prince Juan Carlos when Franco was still alive. Professor Saad-al-din Ibrahim, a political scientist at the American University of Cairo, was attending a conference abroad at the time of Sadat's assassination. Returning home the day after Mubarak's election as president, he was surprised to hear from his housemaid that most of her acquaintances had gone along to vote, even though the result was a foregone conclusion.

He was even more surprised to find that most of the students in his class had also voted. Elections have not had a high credibility in Egypt in the recent past, and few people bothered to vote unless they needed, for some reason, to curry favour with the administration. But Professor Ibrahim was even less prepared for the reason given by both the maid and the students for the high turnout: "this man is good — he's like Nasser."

"Like Nasser? Mubarak? You never said this before."

"Well, we didn't see him before." On the face of it an extraordinary remark but in a subjective sense true: Mubarak had been visible before, but not seen, because the limelight was always on Sadat — just as Sadat had hardly been perceived so long as he was working in the shadow of Nasser.

Now, the cartoonists and the public suddenly discovered a physical resemblance between Mubarak and Nasser. People began to remark on the fact that




Mubarak and Nasser: not just a physical resemblance

Mubarak's name had never figured in the stories of personal corruption circulated about Sadat's family and entourage.

Since the assassination Mubarak has appeared to cultivate the Nasser image, though without acknowledging it publicly so that it is possible he did it unconsciously, at least in the first instance. He begins his speeches with Nasser's formula, "O citizens", instead of Sadat's "brothers and sisters", and laces them with Nasserian phrases such as "revolutionary purity".

On one occasion he lifted, without acknowledgement, a whole paragraph from Nasser's speech on Syria's secession from the United Arab Republic in 1961. But what has struck people especially has been the quiet seriousness of his manner, in contrast to the extravagant and often vulgar rhetorical style favoured by Sadat. The word constantly used in conversations about him is "dignity" — a quality which Egyptians feel Nasser displayed, and Sadat lacked.

The negative and undignified aspects of Nasser's rule — the humiliation of 1967, the long and squalid war in Yemen, the restrictions on personal freedom and the omnipresent secret police — are largely forgotten now, eclipsed by the more recent shortcomings of *Sadat*. The qualities now attributed to Mubarak are those which Sadat is felt to have lacked: modesty, efficiency, punctuality, brevity, painstaking attention to detail, hard work, politeness to opponents, concern for Egypt's domestic problems and for Egyptian rather than Western opinion.

"Dignity" subsumes all of these. Sadat is felt to have sacrificed Egypt's dignity by abasing himself before the United States, to have affronted the dignity of Egypt's citizens by speaking of the whole country as if it were his personal property, and to have lost all personal dignity by the long rambling speeches in which he glorified his own record and vilified his opponents.

And so, ironically, Husni Mubarak, who loyally supported everything Sadat did, has become the focus of everyone's hopes for change. It gives him a remarkable opportunity to push through reforms, if he acts quickly while the honeymoon lasts. But it also gives him an awesome responsibility, for Egypt's problems — especially the economic ones — were by no means all of Sadat's making, and no one, whatever his policies, is likely to find a quick solution to them.

In two areas at least, however, the main lines of a policy capable of securing wide support are beginning to emerge. In foreign policy there is a general agreement, embracing many of those who strongly opposed the peace treaty with Israel when it was signed, that the terms of the treaty must now be respected and the fruits of it — Israeli withdrawal from the rest of Sinai next April — secured.

Thereafter, while Egypt will remain at peace with Israel, the emphasis is likely to shift to seeking reconciliation with the Arab world and working with other Arab states for a solution of the Palestinian problem.

In the area of public order and domestic politics, Mubarak has already begun seeking détente by inviting opposition leaders to talk to him and listening respectfully to their opinions. He has told them that those arrested in September will be released as soon as the "Socialist Prosecutor" has established that they had no connexion with any violent conspiracy: this should mean freedom soon for Muhammad Heikal and the other well-known intellectuals now in prison. The cases of those arrested under the state of emergency after Sadat's assassination are likely to take longer to resolve, but will be dealt with in the same spirit.

A new government is expected very soon, perhaps headed by the moderate and generally respected Prime Minister of the mid 1970s, Abdul-Aziz Hegazi. There may well also be changes in a liberal direction in the press.

No doubt the Government will continue to take a tough line with Islamic extremist groups, especially on university campuses. The assassination has awakened many people to the danger such groups represent, and for the first time ordinary citizens have been helping the authorities to identify and arrest their members.

But in the last resort Islamic agitation reflects the general problems of society and lack of confidence in the state and its ideology. If Mubarak continues to inspire confidence in his ability and willingness to tackle Egypt's general problems, militant Islam in its more violent and intolerant forms will wither away, as it did under Nasser after 1956. If not, Egypt's worst ordeals may still be to come.



An old lady sits knitting outside her prefabricated house in the mountain-top village of Balvano, one of the places devastated by the earthquake a year ago today.

Shock waves that linger a year later

Avellino

The great earthquake which struck the south of Italy a year ago today is, in the way some of the wise victims look at it, just about to make its real effect felt.

Here in the Irpinia countryside the problems originally looked totally different from those of Naples where the long-term consequences quite soon began to be clear. The great arena of death here looked more simply a challenge involving emergency aid and reconstruction rather than the solution of huge new urban problems which Naples required. But now, here too the sense of impending new responsibilities is heavy.

No disrespect meant towards the nearly 3,000 people who died under the rubble of their homes. They will be commemorated with dignity throughout the whole stricken area this weekend. At St Angelo d'Angelo di Lombardi, the town almost destroyed a year ago, there are plans for an all-night vigil in the biting cold, and the dawn of the anniversary will be met simply by the glare of army searchlights illuminating ruins.

The shock of the tragedy is still strongly present. A woman selling flowers in a prefabricated metal cubicle wept as she recalled what a stock she had had before. "Yes, we sold flowers then but we also sold furniture, clothes, beds, prams: we used to say (she underlined the irony) that we sold everything you could want from the cradle to the grave. The shop was full of stock that night because we were preparing for Christmas. And suddenly we were just standing on the streets with nothing left at all."

Winter will again be hard for some but on nothing like the scale of last year when many survivors spent bitter months in tents and caravans. Most of them will have a prefabricated house. A Government special commissioner Signor Giuseppe Zamberletti, was able to close his term with his head held reasonably high. The established timetable is not quite being met but he reported that already 12,171 prefabricated houses were now complete in the 35 towns covered by the damage and another 1,400 were required. Outside the worst hit zone 6,300 had been provided and another 5,000 were needed.

He now leaves to become Italy's first minister for civil defence. Adding the number of containers which have been set up (St Angelo's town hall is a group of seven containers) he points out that he had housed the equivalent of a city of 120,000 inhabitants with the help of a staff of a size that would normally administer a town with a tenth of that population.

All is not bright however. With his departure the emergency arrangements for substantial subsidies should technically come to an end and greater self-sufficiency will be expected from the local administration and from the victims themselves. There is still a widespread problem of a failure to provide many of the prefabricated houses with drainage, running water and electricity.

A family of farmers living near a village called Cugni lost their original home and have adapted the animal stalls as accommodation despite the fact that the splendid prefabricated house stands near the stalls. Asked why this was, he replied: "They brought us the house months ago and told us we would have to wait for other workmen to come and put it in order." They have never come. The house has no windows, flooring, toilet or ceiling. There are also tremendous discrepancies between the performances in one town and another.

Colliano, for instance, a town of 4,600 people lost the comparatively low number of three people. Most of the houses had to be evacuated and political rivalries have held up any decisions as to where prefabricated houses should be placed.

Only 20 miles away — both towns are in the Avellino province — Conza lost 183 dead. The old town no longer exists but the survivors live in apparent serenity in prefabricated houses lower down in the valley with the schools, bars and shops already functioning. The Catholic organisation Caritas, which organised aid to the whole area has chosen Conza as the town where their anniversary ceremony will take place on Monday.

At St Angelo they want neither guests nor speeches. Their mayor is a lady, Signorina Rosanna Repole, a 31-year-old schoolteacher who a year ago found herself suddenly thrust into the job when the former mayor died in the earthquake.

She holds the meetings of her municipal council in a prefabricated social centre donated by a Perugia industrialist. They are admittedly long-winded affairs. The fact remains that the subject last night was how to spend the equivalent of some £3½m in reconstruction, and the public in a town of 4,000 inhabitants (5,000 a year ago) was expected to take an intelligent interest.

The idea of public discussion of the community's affairs is an element of novelty in several of these little towns. "Debates of this kind" said one, "would not have taken place before the earthquake".

One of the fears most frequently expressed is that the great opportunity for radical change will be lost and everything will return to the traditional inertia of before the tragedy. At the petrol pump in the small village the attendant said that a lot had been done, including demolition of damaged buildings. "But don't forget that the money for the demolition went to the brother of a well-known Christian Democrat." Irpinia knew this style of government long before Christian Democrats were heard of.

Peter Nichols

The ox of Ulster lowers his horns

by Alan Hamilton

The chill night air of Crumlin, County Antrim, is filled with the insistent throbbing of tribal tom-toms, distant in the dark, but processing ever nearer until they emerge into the watery light of a single street lamp. The tune, reedy and off-key, is "The Sash", and the Big Bass Drum is decorated with a full-colour portrait of Prince Charles. The band of the Crumlin Young Loyalists is beating out a welcome for the tribe's witch doctor, medicine man and self-appointed warlord, Ian Paisley.

Two hundred people fill the bleak Orange Hall to await the entrance of The Big Lad. They are simple, unadorned folk, farmers mainly, who know what they want to hear and know that they will hear it.

The meeting of the South Antrim branch of the Democratic Unionist Party opens with a reading from Psalm 37: "Fret not thyself because of evildoers, neither be thou envious against the workers of iniquity, for they shall soon be cut down like the grass, and wither as the green herb." The hall stands for a minute's silence "for those killed or maimed by IRA terrorists."

There is a warm-up act by two local DUP members who draw thunderous applause and standing ovations when they roar: "We need a force similar to the B Specials of a bygone day", and "When Margaret Thatcher put her signature to the Downing street communiqué, she signed the death certificate of the Loyalists in Ulster."

Suddenly Paisley, an hour late, appears at the back of the hall and the audience rises to its feet in a tidal wave of approbation. "Thank you very much," he bellows from the platform, and the applause stops suddenly as though switched off.

He addresses them for an hour, at never less than full volume. The microphone goes wrong but it does not matter; Paisley does not need one. "I can go everywhere in Ulster because I lead the people of Ulster," he roars. The faithful stamp the floor. He mentions the Official Unionists and a voice from the back shouts "traitors".

"Margaret Thatcher can make wee Willie Whitewash tremble, but she will not be getting rid of Ian Paisley." He spits out "Thatcher" as though he had just eaten a bad apple, the way he spits out "Pope".

"We prefer to die than give in to the bondage and tyranny of Dublin," he shouts, arms waving and fingers pointing as though he were acting out a cowboy's last stand in some awful second-rate movie. He revels in describing his recent behaviour in the Commons and tells his God-fearing audience that the Chamber is a den of homosexuality, abortion and other nameless vices.

He scorns David Steel as not fit to be called a man, and the Speaker as effete and powerless.

As he closes, he stamps his foot as he bellows: "Thank God we are on the march at last," and the audience give the kind of ovation usually reserved for pop concerts. The band plays the National Anthem, and large plastic buckets are passed round for a collection. The tribe has carried out another traditional rite, and they go home feeling strengthened, much as East Londoners once felt strengthened by the oratory of Mosley.



Photograph by Brian Harris

Ian Paisley, rousing his supporters for today's day of action: 'I can go everywhere in Ulster because I lead the people of Ulster . . . Thank God we are on the march at last'

Paisley's appeal is truly tribal, and like other demagogues of his stamp, he plays heavily on fear. His skilful blend of Calvinistic righteousness and cheap political opportunism strikes a perfect chord. His supporters are the descendents of the Plantation Scots who were given the best land in Ulster, and have nurtured it over centuries with typically Scottish dedication and hard work. Like the white settlers of Rhodesia, they fear that all they have created will be taken away from them.

Like the Afrikaners, with whom they share a fundamentalist and deeply held Calvanist religion, they feel beleaguered and surrounded, and they share the same deep fear and hatred of Communism, which they believe would grow like a fatal cancer in a united Republican Ireland. Their enemy was once only Dublin; now they perceive an unholy alliance between Dublin and London to abandon them to their fate.

Paisley's message is that it is definitely better to be dead than green. One speaker at his Crumlin meeting earned a roar of approval when he proclaimed: "I would rather die in the attempt to keep the Ulster flag flying than live under the tricolour".

Paisley's support is drawn chiefly from the rural areas, among those Scots-descended farmer folk. But it is no longer so confined; his two fellow Democratic Unionist MPs sit for urban, industrial constituencies in Belfast, and the party's success in this year's local elections, when they ended up with only 10 fewer seats than the official unionists, was spread throughout the province.

Support for the fundamentalist, black and white, orange and green view of the province's future has spread because Ulster politics, like nature, abhors a vacuum. The official Unionists have lost considerable ground to Paisley because they have become so divided and indecisive within themselves and their leader, Mr James Molineaux, whatever his virtues, lacks the charisma and leadership of Paisley, however spurious and dangerous that might be.

It is a miracle to many that Paisley has not been the victim of an assassin's bullet. His large, discreet house in a tree-lined boulevard in East Belfast is permanently guarded, but he moves about freely, shadowed by only two bodyguards.

Both his supporters and his enemies believe that he has escaped a Republican bullet because he is too big a fish for them; the death of Paisley would send Protestant hordes screaming for blood into the Catholic enclaves of Belfast. They pick off lesser figures to keep the pot on the boil rather than have it boil over. And in his formenting of Protestant extremism, he is a useful tool of instability.

Gerard Fitt, the Catholic SDLP member for West Belfast, remarked: "Paisley and the IRA need each other".

As Paisley stands like a stubborn ox in the path of the British Government, it is a not unreasonable assumption that the British Security Services have contemplated his demise. The suggestion is naturally ridiculed by official sources — they could hardly do otherwise — but Paisley himself in his perverse way relishes the idea, and was telling only on Friday of two British death plots to himself that he had uncovered. But the man himself is a romancer and master of the half-truth, and his version is not wholly believed.

Yesterday morning Mr Paisley stood in the pulpit of his Martyrs Memorial Church beneath a huge bronze proclamation declaring: "We preach Christ crucified", and prayed for divine salvation from Ulster's enemies, who now include Margaret Thatcher, James Prior, and the entire British Government.

Tonight in the town square of staunchly Protestant Newtownards, Mr Paisley will parade his much-vaunted *"Third Force"*, an ultimate warning that if the preaching fails, he can still call on enough men in the Protestant tribe who are prepared to put the bullet before the Bible.

A change of direction for Sir Peter

Sir Peter Hall, director of the National Theatre, is looking for a house near Glyndebourne. *He* says that this does not mean he is thinking of foresaking the South Bank in favour of his other great love near the Sussex Downs. But other people in London and Glyndebourne and who are in a position to know something of his plans, *are* whispering that they expect Sir Peter's involvement with the opera company to increase soon to the point where he will no longer be *the* Director of the National (though he may remain *a* director).

Sir Peter himself says baldly that "for the foreseeable future" his "main commitment" will continue with the NT — but what does foreseeable mean? In 1983 his second five-year stint as Director comes to an end and in that year too the National is granting him leave of absence to do a new production of Wagner's *Ring* with Sir George Solti at Bayreuth. As for commitment, Sir Peter is already committed to new productions at Glyndebourne in 1982, 1984 "an important production", and 1985. My guess is that the *Ring* will mark the parting of the ways for Sir Peter and the NT. There is more to that search for a house in Sussex than meets the eye.

Running joke

This story has taken some time to get to me but is, I think, still worth telling. Just back from a holiday in New York, a colleague spent some hours with friends encouraging the British runners in the city's marathon (they were easily identifiable in their Union Jack shorts). One of the finishers was so appreciative of their support that he ran back to thank the group. He would have done better, he said, but he had taken a wrong turning in Central Park. The following exchange then ensued:

British visitor: You must drive a No. 11 bus back in London, then.

Competitor: As a matter of fact, I do.

B. V. Then why weren't you followed by seven others?

Noted journeys

After a plethora of literary guides to the British Isles (Dickens slept here, Elizabeth Barrett Browning wept here), I spent an entertaining weekend in the company of the very first *Musical Gazetteer of Great Britain and Ireland*. Compiled by Gerald Norris and published this week by David and Charles, its most regular catch-phrase seems to be "Liszt ate here" — an indulgence which the much-travelled Abbe often had nocturnal cause to regret. He rarely ate in one place twice, and he could not resist English gooseberry pie. Tchaikovsky, too, "was fond of English food cooked in English fashion", and Mendelssohn, I now realise, liked nothing more after a concert than cold bread and butter pudding.

British tours by the great composers were pretty hectic occasions, so much so that Liszt once distinguished himself by falling asleep during his own *St Elizabeth Oratorio*, an example which later generations have faithfully emulated.

Few towns were too small to be ignored. Even Bolton was blessed with Paganini and John Philip Sousa among others, and Cambridge hosted a procession of composers, who came to receive honorary doctorates. Grieg rushed out from the ceremony to the nearest post office and signed his first telegram: "Dr Grieg".

THE TIMES DIARY



Congratulations to Sir John Pope-Hennessy, who later today in New York receives the $10,000 Mitchell Prize for his study of Luca Della Robbia, the fifteenth-century sculptor. The Mitchell Prize is an American award named after the philanthropist and art collector, Mr Jan Mitchell, and is given annually for the "most outstandingly original" English language contribution to the field of art history scholarship. Since Sir John, a former director of the Victoria and Albert and British Museums, is currently consultative chairman of the Department of Western Art at New York's Metropolitan Museum, it is fitting that the presentation will take place in the Temple of Dendur, the Egyptian reconstruction stuck on one end of the Met in Central Park.

But the ceremony itself will be peculiarly British for the cheque will be handed over by Professor Michael Jaffé, director of the Fitzwilliam Museum in Cambridge and the man who rediscovered one of Titian's double portraits hanging on the wall at the home of the Duke of Northumberland.

Furthermore, this year for the first time an additional prize of $2,000 for the author of the "most promising first book" has been awarded to Professor Martin Kemp of St Andrews University, for Leonardo Da Vinci: The Marvellous Works of Nature and Man, *an examination of the relationship between science and art in the period.*

Apart from enjoying the dubious distinction of having been taught by Anthony Blunt at the Courtauld Institute, Kemp must also be one of the few people to have come down from Cambridge (or anywhere else, for that matter) with a degree in Botany, Zoology and Art History.

Bader's veto

Legless air ace Group Captain Sir Douglas Bader is, I hear, terribly upset by a new public house sign depicting him. The offending artwork hangs outside a new pub, The Bader Arms, which was named in his honour at Tangmere, the Battle of Britain village near Chichester, from where he flew in the Second World War. "He says it is ghastly and looks nothing like him," pub landlord Brian Mayo told me yesterday. "I am very distressed", added Mr Mayo, who says he will have the sign altered.



Sir Douglas Bader: upset

Done in bright colours, the sign shows Sir Douglas's head and shoulders with a Spitfire in the background. It was produced by a brewer's artist from sketches done by the group captain's step-daughter.

Royalties

What do royal couples do in their spare time? Let me commend the example of Queen Margrethe of Denmark and the Prince Consort. They have just translated an early book of Simone de Beauvoir's, called *All Men Are Mortal*, into Danish. They had cloaked their identity with a pseudonym but the secret is now out. I am told the reviews were quite flattering even before the authors' pedigrees were revealed.

Naim Attallah

On September 18 it was reported in the Diary that Dr Anne Smith, the former editor of *The Literary Review*, had left the magazine because of her refusal to accept Arab propaganda from the proprietor, Mr Naim Attallah. Mr Attallah has asked us to point out — and Dr Smith agrees, as do we — that he is not a propagandist for an Arab or any other political cause. He is sympathetic to the Palestinian case and as head of Quartet Books has published a number of works of special Arab interest in the context of world culture. We regret any misunderstanding or embarrassment that may have been caused.

Quotes for votes

Crosby this week and it may, or may not, be historic, depending on how you view these things. Over the weekend I came across the following, which I pass on especially to those thinking of voting for the SDP.

"Politicians are the same all over. They promise to build a bridge even when there's no river." — Nikita Kruschev.

"All politics are based on the indifference of the majority". — James Reston.

"Vote for the man who promises least: he'll be the least disappointing." — Bernard Baruch.

Southern storm

There is, I gather, very real anger at Southern Television over the Independent Broadcasting Authority's 1982 handbook which fails to make any acknowledgement of Southern's contribution to the ITV network in the current year. Southern has to surrender the franchise to TVS from January 1 but I gather their complaint is not just sour grapes. They have, after all, contributed 17 series to the network this year; yet they only have three brief references, all to do with being replaced by TVS.

Quiz answers

1. John McEnroe lost his temper and the match to Jimmy Connors in the final of the Benson and Hedges Tennis Tournament.
2. Mr John Grant, MP for Islington Central, challenged Mr Tony Benn to fight a by-election in the constituency.
3. Hundreds of demonstrators took part in a violent protest at Frankfurt Airport in an attempt to stop the building of the third runway.
4. Operation Bright Star — joint manoeuvres in Egypt between Egyptian and US forces.
5. Sir Geoffrey Howe said there was no prospect of a cut in interest rates in the near future.
6. The auction of machinery at the closed Linwood car factory started last Monday.
7. Last Tuesday the DHSS revealed that a survey had shown that almost one third of the electric shock therapy machines in psychiatric hospitals are obsolete.
8. Senegambia is the newly formed African state, following the decision of Senegal and Gambia to form a confederation.
9. A Trident missile — test-fired from a nuclear submarine — veered off course and had to be destroyed.
10. Inland Revenue is to launch a drive against moonlighting tax dodgers.
11. A report prepared for the European Commission shows that one British household in seven lives in poverty.
12. Dennis Lillee was suspended for kicking Pakistani captain, Javed Miandad.
13. According to a report of the Monopolies and Mergers Commission, Marley and Redland subsidiaries have made long-term excessive profits on the concrete roofing tile market of which they own about 88 per cent.
14. Mr Derek Duffy, brother of Mr Terence Duffy, the AUEW president, beat Mr Derek Robinson in the ballot for a new AUEW divisional job in the Midlands.
15. Mrs Margaret Thatcher caused much amusement by greeting personalities at a luncheon in Rome only to find they were not present.

Peter Watson



P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

HERR SCHMIDT IN THE MIDDLE

Mr Brezhnev's visit to Bonn must be seen against a longer historical perspective than is provided by the current wrangles over nuclear weapons. Relations between Russia and Germany have always been central to European stability. They have also been complex, and regarded with ambivalence on both sides. For the Russians today, as for the Tsars, Germany is both a threat and an opportunity, a source of danger and of technology, a two-way opening to the west through which Russian influence can flow outwards while western influence can also flow inwards. When the Tsars wanted engineers they mostly turned first to Germany. When their nineteenth-century revolutionaries wanted a coherent philosophy they turned to Karl Marx. When their twentieth-century successors wanted organization they received Lenin and money through Germany.

But Germany has always been the main threat to Russia's western frontier, and Russia's main aim has always been — and remains today — to reduce that threat. Different policies reflect different tactical approaches to the same goal. On the face of it, Russia has never been as secure on its western frontier as it is today, with its military presence in Berlin and the Warsaw Pact around it. Yet the Kremlin probably sleeps only slightly sounder now than in previous centuries, for the German question is never laid wholly to rest. In the fifties the Russian worried that German claims to reunification would drag the alliance into war. Now they fear that American claims to nuclear superiority could drag Europe into conflict. In between they have worried that detente, which meant dispensing with the German threat as a means of holding the Warsaw Pact together, could unravel the whole European security system.

Just now they are uncertain because they do not know the direction Washington is taking. Generally speaking, when relations with Washington are good they are attracted by the idea of joint super-power control of Europe — "You look after your Germans and we'll look after ours". Cementing the status quo becomes the main task. When relations with Washington are bad, as they were under President Carter and remain under President Reagan, they become more tempted by the idea of splitting and weakening the alliance by offering special terms to the Europeans. But they know this is a tricky and potentially dangerous game, partly because it arouses suspicion in the west and partly because, if it were successful, it might produce all sorts of unpredictable instabilities in Europe. Therefore the softening up of western Europe with "peace proposals" and other offers is not pursued with quite the single-minded determination which some people assume. The main aim is probably still to re-establish some kind of working relationship with Washington. The European option is pursued in parallel as a reinsurance and for its immediate tactical value.

Herr Schmidt can see this as well as anyone. He is Europe's most experienced political leader, and his party has very long experience of dealing with communists. Yet his task is not simple. His is the main frontline state of the western alliance, the most vulnerable but also strategically the most important. He needs the alliance for his protection, and his loyalty on this score cannot be doubted, but the alliance also needs him, which gives him some bargaining power. He has a wholly legitimate German interest in keeping open relations with the east. Contacts with East Germany are politically important. Trade is economically important. And any contribution he can make to a genuine reduction of tension in central Europe contributes to German security.

In the early period of détente there was no conflict between these interests and those of the alliance because the alliance fully supported Germany's eastern policies. An apparent conflict has emerged largely because of American disillusion with détente, to which Soviet policies in Africa, Afghanistan and in the build-up of arms in Europe have amply contributed.

It is now Herr Schmidt's task to show that this conflict is not genuine, that European diplomacy directed towards reducing tension in Europe is also a contribution to the alliance security, not an undermining of it. He has to start by acting as an interpreter between east and west. He must persuade the Russians that their behaviour has contributed to the present low state of east-west relations, that the Americans have a case, and that they must approach forthcoming negotiations with more flexibility than they have shown so far. He is in a good position to get this across because his credibility in Moscow is higher than that of the Americans.

At the same time he must attempt to interpret the Russians to the Americans. Some of the Russians' concerns are feigned but some are genuine. They are not beyond the reach of careful diplomacy. They are insecure in eastern Europe, and under great stress economically. There is an opportunity to be grasped, and it may be that Herr Schmidt can help both sides to grasp it.

NO LOVE TO BE LOST ON A LORRY

Nobody loves a lorry. Tramcars, traction engines, locomotives and many other smelly and unwieldy forms of conveyance have cult followings oblivious of their less attractive characteristics, but lorries are never credited with redeeming glamour. When the Government issues its White Paper in the next few days proposing that lorries even heavier than today's should be released on our roads, protests will be loud and widespread. But they will be misconceived if they are directed solely at the issue of maximum weight, which has attracted most of the slogans in the past. The nuisance that lorries cause is not only, or even mainly connected with overall weight. It is arguably possible to increase the maximum weight without increasing the nuisance, but it is absolutely essential that any such increase is accompanied by measures ensuring that the nuisance is substantially diminished.

The White Paper is expected to propose that the present limit of 32.5 tonnes should be raised to 40 tonnes. The Armitage report a year ago recommended 44 tonnes, to bring Britain in line with EEC proposals, but the Government has already rejected that. Since then the EEC Commission, perhaps influenced by the British, has also given up the 44 tonne plan.

The Armitage report tied its proposals on weight to a long list of conditions designed to reduce the intolerable effect of large lorries both for those who share the roads with them, and those who live beside the roads. Cynics predict that the Government will now simply pick out the plums from the report and discard the rest.

Existing technology already makes it possible at no undue cost to comply with tighter controls on noise, fumes, safety and vibration. Armitage should be taken as a minimum, not a maximum pointer to what is possible. It is often too pessimistic, as when it predicts that an 80-decibel noise limit (today's limit is 91 decibels) may not be implemented before 1995, even though a working prototype meeting the 80-decibel standard has already been developed in Britain.

A crucial test of the White Paper's intentions will be its proposals on axle weights, the factor that determines the extent of vibration and wear and tear on roads. Here Armitage deliberately rejected the arguments for EEC harmonization and proposed smaller limits than the EEC Commission recommends. The committee judged that the cost of strengthening bridges and culverts to bear the extra weight would be too great.

Lorries are at their most vexatious on narrow roads never meant to carry them. Armitage recommends more active and imaginative traffic controls, but points out that often the only real solution is a by-pass. The Government has found it so politically easy to cut spending on roads in recent years that it will be reluctant to attend to the report's call to reverse that decline in spending. However, few kinds of public investment produce a surer return, since quite a short by-pass can often dramatically improve life for a country town (and for the lorry drivers passing through). Since we necessarily depend on road haulage, we must sooner or later provide suitable roads for the lorries, and ensure as far as possible that they keep to them.

David Wood

How to be a feminine MP without trying

If politicians were marketed like detergents, Mrs Shirley Williams unquestionably would be presented as the one with the extra ingredient. Neither laboratory tests nor the intuitions of other women politicians are likely to succeed in discovering her secret formula, as the particular laboratory test in the Crosby by-election on Thursday may by some accounts prove. Mrs Williams is the woman politician most women like and positively trust, the woman politician any male voter easily takes a shine to.

That is not to say she is a born winner. Before she entered the Commons in 1964, she suffered three elections at Harwich and Southampton Test, and in 1979 she lost Hertford and Stevenage on a big swing of eight per cent, partly because the constituency had changed in character, partly because the Liberal vote collapsed and the refugees fled to Mrs Thatcher.

Nevertheless, we all have our setbacks. Mrs Williams remains the exemplary woman candidate; if she had not existed it would have been necessary for Guardian women to invent her.

In a day when there are only 19 women in the House of Commons, mainly because constituency women prefer men, Mrs Williams continued to have the distinction of being one woman almost everybody would be glad to see back at Westminster, no matter what party colours she wore. Indeed, that touches on an important point: Mrs Williams is quite capable of either forgetting to wear her party colours, or of wearing them with a lack of chic that suggests an after-thought or an apology.

There lies part of the mystery ingredient. She is never less than feminine, but she never seems to work at it. Women voters, or women television watchers, whose days may be hag ridden by the hair-dresser and the matching of clothes to the changing occasion, seems to overflow with liking for the woman who has lost her comb and does not care, or who apparently refuses to send any of her old clothes to Oxfam and then re-equip.

Then there is Mrs William's famous lack of punctuality, a feminine prerogative that she has no doubt suspended during the Crosby campaign. Without the visible excuse of time-demanding niceties of high fashion and self-presentation, she can show a splendid disregard for the accusing fingers of any clock.

More often than not, she enters a room to keep appointments in a flurry of apologies, always with girlish charm. And her indifference to the clock has been known to extend to the calendar. She can altogether forget a lunch date, and leave her hosts feeling guilty to have placed such a cruel load upon a frail over-burdened woman.

Yet the liking of women voters for Mrs Williams obviously goes much deeper than the recognition that she is not competing with them in coiffure or couture, or that she has the courage and confidence to be herself in spite of all the pressures to be everything that, say, Jill Tweedie detests. They also like her cool rationality and undisturbable dignity.

At 51, after half a lifetime spent in active politics, Mrs Williams has scarcely ever, if at all, said a bitchy thing about friend or foe. If she has strong emotions, she hides them and relies on reason.

It remains true, though, that she is the most reluctant of the Gang of Four who founded the Social Democratic Party. She has not broken completely with her political past as Roy Jenkins did; she has not decided, like Bill Rodgers, that the fight to save the social democratic and parliamentary tradition of the Labour Party has been irretrievably lost. She does not bring to the SDP the Celtic passion and bitterness of David Owen. She remains a Socialist of the Gaitskellite kind who would not apologize for much that happened under the leadership of Harold Wilson and James Callaghan while she was a Minister.

It is not SDP or Alliance policy that will give Mrs Williams her high poll in Crosby on Thursday, because SDP and Alliance policy still remains to be settled and made public. For the time being, Mrs Williams is left free to exploit one of the most attractive personalities in contemporary politics, knowing that she is the only candidate with an established national reputation and that she has now, and will have for ever more, the full blessings of the media, as well as the immediate liking of the average voter.

For that reason I for one shall continue to regard the result — whether she wins, or loses in such a way as to be able to claim a 'moral victory' — as irrelevant to the national verdict in autumn 1983 or summer 1984. Mrs Williams is by definition the most untypical politician in the business.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Peace campaigners and disarmament

From Mr Hugh Hanning and Miss Margot Moran

Sir, In the first leader on November 19 ("Mr Reagan's peace movement") you rightly stated that the speech given at the National Press Club in Washington "was the beginning of a serious attempt to repair some of the damage and bring a sense of direction into relations with the Soviet Union."

A share of the credit for this welcome initiative by the *primus inter pares* of the Western Alliance must go to the various European peace campaigns which instigated and organized the recent massive protests and anti-nuclear demonstrations in several West European capitals.

The President of the United States has taken a major positive step towards the elimination of the threat of nuclear war, and this is definitely an occasion for rejoicing and enhanced hope.

However, it is only a first step. Mr Reagan has responded magnificently to pressure from his allies. It is imperative that he now be encouraged and sustained so that he may take further, bolder steps without faltering; wholehearted support must be given generously, not only by national governments, but also by the people of Western Europe. The peace organizations have made their point. Now it is time to *show* their political acumen and far-sightedness by embracing the new peace move with the same dedication and fervour that prompted their supporters to take to the streets.

A strong religious spirit informs the anti-nuclear and pacifist movements. Whenever they are tempted to doubt, carp or criticise they would do well to *concentrate* their collective minds on the parable of the prodigal son.

Yours, etc.,
HUGH HANNING,
(The British Atlantic Committee).
MARGOT MORAN,
The Dag Hammarskjold Information Centre on the Study of Violence and Peace,
110 Eton Place,
Eton College Road, NW3.
November 20.

From Mr Joseph Godson and Mr Alan Lee Williams

Sir, We heartily join you (your leader of November 19) in welcoming President Reagan's decision to go for the so-called zero option in the forthcoming negotiations about medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe, particularly against the backdrop of disarray which has hitherto reigned among leading members of his Cabinet on this issue.

It is to be hoped the anti-nuclear demonstrators who have lately been marching through Western European cities against TNF (theatre nuclear forces) will now with equal vigour exert pressures on the Soviets not to dismiss the Reagan initiative as mere propaganda.

When listening in recent months to the debates on the deployment of LRTNF (long-range theatre nuclear forces) in Europe, engendered by the deterioration of the international scene, one has sensed from public reaction that they have far too long been unaware of the meaning and implications of the Western nuclear deterrent's credibility. For this Western leaders — government and non-government alike — share a large part of the blame. Moreover, disarmament rhetoric has done damage to Europe-American relations by a considerable amount of rewriting of history, casting the Americans in the role of a cold and harsh warmonger, imposing their weapons upon unwilling Europe.

To set the record straight, the call for TNF modernization in Europe originated in Europe. It was a European initiative led by Chancellor Schmidt, alarmed by growing Soviet local nuclear superiority, to which the United States responded after exhaustive study and consultation.

With the Geneva talks close at hand, a major prerequisite is to present a picture of a united Alliance ready to persevere in long but realistic negotiations. Simultaneously, we should take this opportunity to acquaint both the European and American publics with the true facts of defence and deterrence.

The disarmament dream can become a reality only if, unitedly, we present an incentive to the USSR to agree to engage in serious negotiations. If the Soviets feel that we are not determined to defend our freedom at all costs, and if they come to believe that the peace marches can *sufficiently divide us*, why should they agree to negotiate with a lame duck?

The Americans should take the opportunity afforded them to regain the trust of what in recent months has become an alienated and confused Europe by standing firm on the zero option, but make sure that zero is properly defined.

Yours faithfully,
JOSEPH GODSON,
European Co-ordinator, Centre for Strategic and International Studies, Georgetown University.
ALAN LEE WILLIAMS,
Director-General, The English-Speaking Union of the Commonwealth,
Reform Club, Pall Mall, SW1.

From Dr Robert McGeehan

Sir, Notwithstanding the somewhat hesitant conclusion of your leader of November 19, which notes that the American proposal on theatre nuclear forces must now be shown to be a meaningful initiative and not just political theatre, only a cynic could doubt that Ronald Reagan's commitment to arms control is any less sincere than Leonid Brezhnev's dedication to peace.

Yours faithfully,
ROBERT McGEEHAN, Director,
School of International Relations,
University of Southern California
United Kingdom Program,
7 North Audley Street, W1.

Obstacles to cutting jail population

From Mr J. O. Crookall-Greening, JP

Sir, Magistrates and many others involved in the criminal justice system will be grateful to the Governor of Wormwood Scrubs prison for speaking out on the prison crisis (November 19). Many JPs are aware that research has not only cast doubt on the value of long prison sentences for certain types of offender, but also has pointed to the need for more non-custodial alternatives such as community service. This has been generally regarded as a successful innovation since it was introduced under the Powers of Criminal Courts Act 1973.

The use of the Community Service Order (CSO) has rapidly increased from 1,000 orders in 1974 to 15,500 in 1979. This has helped significantly to contain pressure on the prisons as well as being a more constructive sentence for appropriate offenders. Now, however, magistrates in West Sussex, although under pressure, and sympathetic to the need to reduce the prison population, are being asked to restrict the alternative use of the CSO because of restrictions on the probation and after-care committee's budget.

This does not make any sense in financial terms or in the need to provide more constructive alternatives to prison. The average cost per person serving a CSO is about £350 per annum, which is at least *20 times less* than the annual cost of a prison place. There is no apparent remedy for this waste, both human and financial, while the budgets for the two services are operated in isolation, one nationally and one locally.

Yours faithfully,
J. O. CROOKALL-GREENING,
6 Lambourne Close,
Crawley,
West Sussex.
November 19.

From Mr Robert Kilroy-Silk, MP for Ormskirk (Labour)

Sir, The forthright and courageous letter from Mr John McCarthy, the Governor of Wormwood Scrubs prison (November 19) eloquently expresses the feelings of many members of the prison service who have become increasingly disillusioned with the failure to tackle the acute problem of prison overcrowding.

The present Home Secretary has done more than any of his recent predecessors to draw the attention of the courts, Parliament and the general public to the problems of overcrowding; and this has made the prison service's disappointment at the shelving of the Home Office's earlier proposal for supervised early release of short-term prisoners particularly acute.

This proposal, which would have reduced the prison population by up to 7,000, received strong all-party backing in Parliament, including the support of the Select Committee on Home Affairs and the Parliamentary All-Party Penal Affairs Group.

The newly-favoured "partly suspended sentence" is not an effective substitute for a scheme of supervised early release and it *could well increase the prison* population if widely used in place of suspended or non-custodial sentences.

Mr McCarthy has given notice that he cannot for much longer tolerate the inhumanity of the present prison system. It would be tragic if a brave and compassionate man felt himself unable to continue in the service because of successive Governments' failure to provide prison conditions which correspond with elementary standards of human decency.

Yours faithfully,
ROBERT KILROY-SILK,
Chairman, Parliamentary All-Party Penal Affairs Group,
House of Commons.

Transport finance

From Mr Adrian Slade and Mrs Anne Sofer

Sir, As the personification of the Liberal-Social Democratic Alliance in the Greater London Council we can assure your Transport Correspondent (November 18) that we are not "split" over the London Transport fares issue. We both support, and supported during the May elections, the principle of a low flat-fare system for London. We both reject the Tory notion that public transport should be, as far as possible, financed from fares alone. That policy nearly crippled London Transport during the four years of Tory rule.

We both opposed, and continue to oppose, the way in which the Labour GLC have chosen to structure and finance their "Fares Fair" scheme on the grounds that they picked the wrong option, refused to couple the introduction of simplified fares with any attempt to improve productivity or administration costs, and were not open with the ratepayers about the financial implications of the block grant legislation. We both support those Labour and Tory councillors across the country who wish to see that legislation relaxed rather than strengthened because this could free more funds for essential capital investment in London Transport.

In other words the Alliance in the GLC is not split but speaks with one voice. If anyone had asked us, we would have told them so.

Yours faithfully,
ADRIAN SLADE,
ANNE SOFER,
Members' Lobby,
The County Hall, SE1.

Minor-party candidates

From Mr Stephen Kanocz

Sir, Your leader of today ("How to cope with cranks", November 16) on the proliferation of candidates in parliamentary elections contains, inter alia, a suggestion that 500 or 1,000 *constituents should have* to sign a candidate's nomination form to ensure that only people with at least "genuine minority" support may contest elections.

Such a system would in fact deprive a substantial section of the electorate of the safeguard of the secrecy of the election as their allegiance would be known even before they had cast their votes. There are many countries in the world in which opposition candidates are prevented from standing by the intimidating of electors against signing their nomination papers. Even those not actually threatened may hesitate to record their names in *support of candidates* unpopular with the ruling regime for fear of being persecuted or discriminated against in the future.

Although no such fears would be warranted in this country at this time, people could still be victimized or fear victimization, e.g. for openly supporting a candidate who is particularly unpopular *in their neighbourhood*. Others could come under pressure from employers, trade unions or simply their friends to sign or not to sign nomination papers. And one could not even blame political parties for expelling their members who sign nomination papers of candidates of other parties or independent candidates.

If 500 or 1,000 registered electors wish to support the nomination of a candidate, it is *better if they do so* by lending him or her a pound or two, to be repaid if the candidate has his deposit refunded — and the share of the vote qualifyiing for this could be lowered to 2 per cent. One advantage of this system would be that only electors intending to vote for a candidate would give him the initial help he needs for running in the election.

Yours faithfully,
S. KANOCZ,
6 Mortimer Court,
Abbey Road, NW8

From Mr L. A. Knight

Sir, A less censorious attitude *towards* Mr T. F. B. S. B. Barrel and his ilk (leading article, November 16) might serve a useful purpose. At present there is no effective way of registering a "positive abstention" in an election, since newspaper reports generally ignore spoilt ballots. A variety of fringe candidates, appreciated rather than denigrated by the press, might *encourage* abstainers *to take* part in elections, and allow them to hint at the nature of their reservations.

Yours faithfully,
L. A. KNIGHT,
19 Howcroft Crescent, N3.

'One nation' spirit

From Mr W. R. Eyres

Sir, I do not think any blame should be attached to Lord Alport, (November 13), or indeed any of his colleagues, for the failure of the "one nation" ideal. It is simply that the cooperative nature of a wartime society gives place in peacetime to competition, and its extreme form, confrontation.

With the decline of the religious significance of our national holidays the Crown is now our sole unifying symbol and it is only rarely, as on the occasion of the recent royal wedding, that the light is, so to *speak*, allowed to shine through the clouds.

Yours faithfully,
RONALD EYRES,
27 Grove Terrace, NW5.

Care of handicapped

From the Secretary-General of the Royal Society for Mentally Handicapped Children and Adults

Sir, Having read all the correspondence which has appeared on this page since the verdict in the trial of Dr. Leonard Arthur, we, as parents of mentally handicapped children, have noted with dismay that there has been little in the debate to assist parents who may find themslves faced with an agonising decision following the birth of a mentally handicapped child.

We at Mencap, which is the largest parent organisation representing mentally handicapped people, are convinced that, whilst it is essential that every support and counselling must be offered by the medical, para-medical and social services, it is absolutely vital that other experienced parents of mentally handicapped children are also involved in this *counselling process*. It is *only* they who know, at first hand, the joy and sorrow as well as the practical problems ahead.

We are equally convinced that it is essential that parents who are faced with decisions concerning the quality of life for their child in the years ahead should be assured that all services provided for mentally handicapped children, parents and their families are of uniformly high standard throughout the country and available right from the start. Unhappily, this is certainly not the case at the *present* time. Many medical and para-medical staff are only vaguely aware of such services as do exist and therefore we strongly urge that the training of all professionals having contact with, or having responsibilities to, mentally handicapped children and their parents should include positive aspects of the potential developments of all mentally handicapped children, together with the total range of education and training facilities available.

In addition, such professional training and experience should ensure that everybody responsible for the welfare of mothers and *their children* should be sensitive to the manner in which parents are informed that a child has been diagnosed as being mentally handicapped.

Ante-natal screening, including amniocentesis, should be made *available to every mother to be* who desires it. We believe that genetic counselling should be much more readily available for parents to be who are at risk. Furthermore, research into the causes of mental handicap is of *the utmost importance*. It is our hope that in the long term every emphasis should be placed on the *prevention* of all handicaps before they become an issue for some and a tragedy for others.

Yours sincerely,
BRIAN RIX, Secretary-General,
Royal Society for Mentally Handicapped Children and Adults,
Mencap National Centre,
123 Golden Lane, EC1.

Just deserts?

From Mr W. J. Foster

Sir, Having recently advertised in your Crème-de-la-Crème columns, and having carefully sifted the responses, we suggest that it would be useful to subdivide your *column into Double Cream*, Single Cream, Whipping Cream, Sour Cream, Smetana, and Non-Dairy.

Yours faithfully,
WALTER J. FOSTER,
Anglo-Austrian Society,
46 Queen Anne's Gate, SW1.

University fees

From Mr Humphrey Fisher

Sir, Your first leader today, "End of the Robbins era" (November 18) sympathetically discusses the present plight of the universities, and of young people hoping to enter them. You barely mention, and then only in passing, the problem of overseas student fees. Surely it is worth recalling again that the present arrangements allow overseas students from EEC nations to study here for home fees, whilst other overseas students must pay fees up to four or five times higher.

Whatever the legal and financial circumstances may be, and however we may gloss this discrepancy by a complicated scholarships scheme for the extremely able, the present situation amounts to a blanket discrimination in favour of some of the richest, and best-educated, nations in the world, against all the poorest and least well-educated.

When the history of this century comes to be written, will not this selfishness amongst the haves, shutting out the have-nots, serve as a kind of touchstone, showing how we sowed the wind, but hoped to escape reaping the whirlwind? Such discrimination seems indefensible; it is doubly dishonourable, inasmuch as many of those nations which suffer most severely from it are our partners in the Commonwealth.

Yours sincerely,
HUMPHREY FISHER,
66 Ormond Avenue,
Hampton, Middlesex.

Ancient woods

From Dr Oliver Rackham

Sir, Mr Harris's reply (October 20) to Richard North's article (Environmental briefing, October 14) overlooks the distinction *between plantations and woods*. The trees of plantations, as the name implies, exist because someone has put them there; they are almost as artificial as a barley field. Woods are derived from natural vegetation, managed as a *self-renewing resource*, yielding successive crops of underwood and timber by methods other than planting trees. Many woods have stable histories of up to a thousand years. Mr Harris does scant justice to centuries of *woodland conservation*.

Ancient woodland is not just oak and beech. It is of about 50 different kinds, many with their own separate histories; some, such as limewoods, hazelwoods and alderwoods, can be traced *back to particular kinds of* prehistoric wildwood. One medieval wood may contain eight or more different tree communities. It is a world in itself of special plants and animals, of lichens and fungi. The giant bases of the coppice stools are themselves centuries old, the oldest living things in England. The great earthwork guarding the wood's edge is a witness to the importance *attached by our ancestors to* its conservation.

Mr Harris's "rehabilitation" *means, in effect, sweeping* away this unique complexity and replacing it by the sameness, artificiality and relative impermanence of a plantation. Our successors will not forgive us this philistinism. Neither the depredations *attributed to World War II nor* subsequent neglect are an excuse: the resilience and stability of ancient woods surprise those who are used to plantations. To discuss whether to replant an ancient limewood with oak or Corsican *pine is like arguing about whether* to convert Salisbury Cathedral into a civic centre or a multi-storey car park. Maybe one is less unacceptable than the other; but what civilized man would do either?

Since 1973 there has been much less destruction of ancient woodland. There is less money to spend on it; woods are better understood and valued for what they are; landowners are coming to realize that it is less troublesome and expensive, as well as less destructive, to make plantations elsewhere than on the sites of ancient woods. The methods of traditional woodmanship are being extended and developed. It can no longer be claimed that the old purposes of woodland, chief of which was as a *renewable source of energy*, are obsolete in the late twentieth century.

Yours faithfully,
OLIVER RACKHAM,
Corpus Christi College,
Cambridge.



COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

YORK HOUSE
ST JAMES'S PALACE
November 21: The Duke and Duchess of Kent, to mark the start of National Tree Week, today planted commemorative oak trees at Anmer, Norfolk.

Princess Alice Duchess of Gloucester, as president, the Queen's Nursing Institute, will present long-service badges, Drapers' Hall, London, on December 2.

The Duke of Gloucester as Grand Prior, the Order of St John, will attend the finals of the Grand Prior's trophy competition, St John's Ambulance, West Centre Hotel, London on December 1.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr G. D. Allen and Miss P. H. Ranken
The engagement is announced between Giles, only son of Mr D. A. Allen, of Flat B, Spye Park House, Chippenham, Wiltshire, and Mrs J. U. Smyrna-Jones, of Perth, W Australia, and stepson of Mrs D. A. Allen, and Harriet, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs A. N. Ranken, of South Gray Street, Edinburgh.

Mr F. G. Gent and Miss R. M. Caswell
The engagement is announced between Francis, son of Mr and Mrs F. Gent, of Highgate Lodge Farm, Stoney Stanton, Leicestershire, and Rebecca, daughter of Mr and Mrs Matthew Caswell, of Leeds, Yorkshire.

Mr G. R. Peters and Miss V. J. Cookson
The engagement is announced between Roy, elder son of Mr G. H. Peters and the late Mrs Peters, of Hatch End, Pinner, Middlesex, and Jane, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs M. J. B. Cookson, of Meldon Park, Morpeth, Northumberland.

Mr D. R. C. Manning and Miss N. Preston
The engagement is announced between Duncan, son of Mr and Mrs P. C. J. Manning, of Winswood House, Burrington, North Devon, and Nicola, daughter of the late R. A. Preston, and of Mrs B. H. Johnson, of 79 Limmet Lane, Felpham, Sussex.

Dr D. R. Redwood and Miss J. E. Young
The engagement is announced between David, son of the late Mr Edward Redwood and of Mrs Florence Redwood, of Kinver, Worcestershire, and Janet, daughter of Mr George Young, CBE, and Mrs Young, of Holyport, Berkshire.

Marriages

Mr N. P. Gibbens and Miss J. C. Stirling
The marriage took place on Saturday at the Church of St Mary of the Assumption, Market Lavington, Devizes, Wiltshire, between Mr Nigel Paul Gibbens, only son of Mr and Mrs F. B. Gibbens, of Worth, Deal, Kent, and Miss Jane Crombie Stirling, elder daughter of Sir Alexander and Lady Stirling, of the British Embassy, Tunis. The Rev R. Wilkins officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, wore a gown of ivory satin with antique lace and seed pearls and an ivory coloured veil held in place by a floral headdress. She carried a trailing bouquet of chrysanthemums, freesias, roses and ivy. Miss Lindsay Stirling and Miss Janice Gibbens attended her. Mr Martin Lanning was best man.

A reception was held at the Clyffe Hall Hotel, Market Lavington, and the honeymoon will be spent in Mauritius.

Mr B. Mitchell and Miss M. Lewisohn
The marriage took place on Monday, November 9, in Southampton of Mr Brian Mitchell to Miss Mary Lewisohn.

Memorial service

Professor T. B. W. Reid
A memorial service for Professor Thomas Bertram Wallace Reid was held in the chapel of Trinity College, Oxford, on Saturday. The Rev Trevor Williams officiated. The lessons were read by Mr Michael Maclagen and Mr Frederick Hodcroft and an address was given by the Vice-President of Trinity College, Mr Frank Barnett. Trinity College was Represented by the President, Mr Anthony Quinton, and fellows.

Rossall School

Memorial tablets to Charles Edgar Young and Leslie Hamilton Trist, Lately Headmaster and Vice-Master respectively of Rossall School, will be dedicated by the Bishop of Lancaster in Rossall Chapel at 4.15 pm on Saturday, November 28, 1981.

Latest wills

Mr John McLeod, of Wilmslow, Cheshire, left estate valued at £104,327 net. After personal and other bequests he left the residue to cancer research.
Other estates include (net, before tax paid):
Fussell, Mr Reginald Godfrey, of Rode, Somerset, brewer £272,135
Grover, Sir Anthony Charles, of Kensington, London, chairman of Lloyd's and of Lloyd's Register of Shipping £91,987

Latest appointments

Latest appointments include:
Mr John Arbuckle, chairman of the Federation of Agricultural Cooperatives (UK), to be the next president of the EEC's general committee for agricultural co operation.
Mr Peter H. Mellors, registrar of the Diocese of Southwell, to be chairman of the Ecclesiastical Law Association.

The church has its own poverty trap

By Clifford Longley, Religious Affairs Correspondents

The Church of England, which has put its weight behind the Brandt Commission's demand for the redistribution of world resources between rich and poor, has a Brandt-type problem of its own. Some parts of the church are rich, and some are poor, and the rich do not seem to be helping the poor.

The issue has been around a long time, but it has been hidden under a bushel or more of technical terminology and the very complexity of the church's financial structure. A concerted effort has now been started in one diocese, Liverpool, to attract attention to it, and to press for remedies. It is the least well-endowed diocese in England, covering what is probably the poorest city, and it receives no financial assistance whatever from the more wealthy doiceses, and those with more affluent congregations.

Each diocese draws its income from three basic sources: annual payments from the Church Commissioners, the proceeds of its own investments, and the regular donations of its lay members. Although there is criticism of the way the Church Commissioners distribute their funds — it is said the formula to which they work is too rigid and has not kept pace with shifts in manpower — it is towards the last two that attention is now being turned. Some dioceses have large investments, and some do not; those that do not have to make up the difference by squeezing extra donations from ordinary members.

"Squeezing" is the word in Liverpool. In one parish with just two wage-earners, and one with just three, a "planned giving" campaign was organised on the basis of social security payments. Donations went up by 150 per cent.

The Liverpool pressure, which has the wholehearted support of the bishop, the Rt Rev David Sheppard, has allegedly brought a reaction from the Church Commissioners to the effect that better-off dioceses would not tolerate a national pooling of their resources. The Liverpool calculations throw an unflattering light on this reply: it is, on the whole, the well-endowed dioceses where the level of regular giving by ordinary church-goers is at its lowest.

Some of them are in the most prosperous parts of England, although there is not necessarily any relationship between the wealth of the local diocese as a corporate body, and the average wealth of individual inhabitants. Ancient dioceses have acquired more simply by being around longer. And the thicket of the argument becomes even more impenetrable when it is considered that some of the wealthy dioceses have a concentration of ancient churches which are expensive to maintain. To which Liverpool's reply is that a national pooling of resources should be accompanied by a fair sharing out on the basis of need. Any equitable alignment between needs and resources at present happens by pure coincidence.

Some in the Liverpool camp have raised the issue of whether the present situation is lawful under the Glebe and Endowment Measure. Under this, a degree of pooling took place within each diocese, so that one parish was no longer — by historical accident — better endowed than its neighbour. It was the intention of the General Synod and the meaning of the Measure that the pooling should also be national, it is claimed, and there has been talk of legal action — accompanied by talk of how regrettable such a step would be.

The worst feature of the present state of affairs appears to be that poor dioceses are doubly penalized. There is a poverty trap. The less they receive in consequence of invested wealth, their endowments, the more they have to raise from individual members. The more they raise from individual members, the more they have to donate to central church funds.

The most obvious temptation for a diocese stuck in this position is for it to withdraw its "least profitable" operations, those impoverished inner city parishes which "run at a loss". Liverpool has set its face against such a course, and the penalty therefore falls upon the clergy. The Church Commissioners guarantee the funds to give them the national minimum income, so it is the quality of their housing which bears the brunt. This in turn can make it difficult to attract clergy to the diocese. Yet some of the wealthy dioceses, it is said, have accounts at the bank with more than a million pounds in them, often made up from the sale of redundant property.

Dinners

Wellington School Association
The annual dinner of the Wellington School Association was held at the Castle Hotel, Taunton, on Saturday. The president Mr H. M. Hughes, presided and the guest of honour was Dr Roger Hannam. The Headmaster, Mr J. MacG. Kendall-Carpenter, and Mr Kenneth Steele, chairman of the governors, were also present.

St Edward's School Society
The annual Oxford dinner of the St Edward's School Society was held on Saturday night at the Oxford Europa Lodge Hotel. Sir John Moreton, president of the society, was in the chair. The principal guest was the Warden, Mr J. C. Phillips, and the Hon F. F. Fisher was also present.

Service dinners

No 1 MHQ RAux AF
Wing Commander D. W. F. Barrell and officers of No 1 Maritime Headquarters Unit Royal Auxiliary Air Force held a guest night at Valency House, Northwood, on Saturday. Flight-Lieutenant E. J. A. Patterson presided. The principal guest was Air Vice-Marshal G. A. Chesworth, Chief of Staff, Headquarters 18 Group, RAF. Other guests included Group Captain M. M. Dalston, Group Captain L. E. Robins, Commander R. J. Gibson, RNR, and Wing Commander B. E. Johnstone.

RAF Airfield Construction Officers' Association
The reunion dinner of the RAF Airfield Construction Officers' Association was held at the RAF Club on Saturday. Mr Jack Taylor was in the chair.

Birthdays today

Miss Diana Quick, the actress, who is 35.

Professor C. Adamson, 59; Sir Herbert Broadley, 89; Mr Robert Buhler, 65; Mrs Anne Burns, 66; Professor C. J. Hamson, QC, 76; Mr Lew Hoad, 47; Air Vice-Marshal W. P. Knight, 49; Mr Christopher Logue, 55; Mr Maurice Lush, 85; Sir Wilfrid Sheldon, 80; Sir Peter Strawson, 62; Sir William Watson, 79.

25 Years Ago

From The Times of Wednesday, November 21, 1956

Petrol rationing

Under a petrol rationing scheme announced by the Minister of Fuel and Power in the House of Commons yesterday a private motorist will receive a basic ration which will permit 200 miles of motoring a month during the four-month period beginning on December 17 and ending on April 17.

Mr Aubrey Jones said that in view of the continued uncertainties in the Middle East the Government had decided that further measures were necessary to reduce oil consumption and to make good an estimated 25 per cent shortfall in United Kingdom Supplies. Public passenger transport consumption was to be reduced on average by 10 per cent. For non-industrial central heating the present cut of 10 per cent would be increased to one-third on gas diesel oil and 25 per cent on fuel oil. For industrial purposes the present cut of 10 per cent in gas diesel oil would be increased to 20 per cent.

Growing US interest in fine English furniture

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent

Fine English eighteenth-century furniture sold well in New York on Friday and Saturday, confirming that the new strength of that market is closely linked to a burgeoning of American collector interest.

Sotheby's sale of medium quality furniture on Friday was only 4 per cent unsold; that figure went up to 14 per cent when more important pieces were offered on Saturday, but that was only a hiccup due to a few expensive unsold lots.

The most outstanding feature of the sale was a group of carved burr walnut chairs of the 1740s. They were of the standard walnut form usually associated with the reign of Queen Anne, but with the passing of the decades a plethora of ornamental embellishments had crept in. A single side chair reached $44,000 (£23,158), a pair of side chairs $88,000 (£46,316) and a single armchair from the same set $66,000 (£34,737). All were sold to a New York dealer.

The popularity of handsome old dining tables was again underlined. A three-pedestal mahoghany example catalogued as "George III style", considered to be a reproduction by Sotheby's cataloguer, brought $34,100 (estimate $5,000 to $7,000) or £17,947. A second mahogany three-pedestal table, attributed by Sotheby's to the end of George III's reign, made $24,200 (estimate $7,000 to $9,000) or £12,737.

The boom in Art Nouveau and Art Deco appeared to have run out of steam on the evidence of Sotheby's and Christie's sales in New York at the weekend; routine pieces proved hard to sell, leaving their three auctions with 30 per cent unsold.

Even rarities were not generally exceeding price expectations. Christie's had one of the small group of elaborate, applied and carved flower vases made by Emile Gallé about 1900, when he had just perfected his *marqueterie-sur-verre* technique. The orchid vase made $132,000 (estimate $140,000 or $180,000) or £66,474.

Sotheby's had a simple but elegant mahogany cabinet designed by Walter Gropius about 1913 at $24,200 (estimate $12,000 to $18,000) or £12,737.)

The print market also appears to be having its difficulties. A four-session sale of Old Master and modern prints held by Sotheby's in New York came out 22 per cent unsold.

Appointments in the Forces

Royal Navy
CAPTAINS: M C Lilly, Brussels as Chmn of Manpower Management Survey of the Maritime MNCs' HQ, in rank of Commodore, Feb 1, 1982; P G V Dingemans, to be Capt RN Presentation Team, April 15, 1982; F D Lowe, to be Capt 10th SM Sqdn and QHM Clyde Dkyd Ports, June 25, 1982; I B Sutherland, MOD as DPR(N), April 7, 1982.
SURGEON CAPTAIN: G J Milton-Thompson, MOD with MDG(N) as Dep Medl Dir Gen (N) and Dir Medl Personnel and Logistics, in rank of Surgn Commodore, Jan 15, 1982.
COMMANDERS: [illegible]
Retirements
CAPTAIN: P D Stanley, June 12, 1982.
COMMANDER: C A Snell, Jan 9, 1982.

The Army
BRIGADIER: A R Douglas-Nugent, MA to UK Del MBFR Vienna, Nov 25.
COLONELS: J L W Gregan, LE(A) as Col Ord 4, Nov 25; R H G McCarthy, RAC Centre as Comdt RAC GS, Nov 27; R S Mountford, RSA as CI Tac, Nov 23.
LIEUTENANT-COLONELS: T S Brown RRW, HQ 1 (BR) Corps as SO1 (PT), Nov 27; I G Nason QO HLDRS RARDE (PE) (AE) as GSO1, Nov 13; J Redhead QARANC, HQ UKLF as ADANS, Nov 25; D H Smith RADC, 9 Dent Gp as CO, Nov 23; A C Ward QUEENS, HQ UKLF as GSO1, Nov 27.
Retirement
COLONEL: M W-Henry, Nov 23.

Royal Air Force
[illegible]

Progress of legislation

Commons. Nov 16: Civil Aviation (Amendment) Bill and Nuclear Industry (Finance) Bill both read a second time. Nov 17: Shipbuilding Bill read a second time.

Lords: Nov 17: Opticians Act 1958 (Amendment) Bill and Security Officers Control Bill read a first time. Hops Marketing Bill read a second time. Nov 18: Constitutional Referendum Bill read a first time.

Parliament this week

Commons Today (2.30): Social Security and Housing Benefits Bill, second reading. Motions on agriculture [illegible]

America: British approach to stability, security and development. Witnesses: Foreign and Commonwealth Office (4.30).
Tomorrow. Parliamentary Commissioner for Administration. Subject: Reports of the Health Service Commissioner. [illegible]
Wednesday. Defence. Subject: Organization of the Ministry of Defence Procurement. [illegible] Education, Science and Arts. Subject: Science Policy. [illegible] Foreign Affairs. Witness: Lord Carrington, Foreign Secretary (10.30). Industry and Trade. Subject: British Steel Corporation's corporate plan. [illegible]

Moreover ... Miles Kington

The news that Wimbledon made over £1m profit in a fortnight this year came as no surprise to the Duke of Debenture, the doyen of the Wimbledon Tennis Championship. Or, to give it its full title, the All-England Lawn Tennis, Croquet, French Cricket, Bridge, Waltzing, Tea, Biscuits and Sweet Sherry Club Competition. George Slazenger, 5th Duke of Debenture, has not run Wimbledon since the late 1920s, but still takes a personal part in the day-to-day organization.

"During Wimbledon fortnight I spend half the time being the grand figurehead, don't you know, but the other half is what I really enjoy, I'm up at the crack of dawn, dressed in a greasy hat, old suit, sun-glasses and tasteless tie, flogging tickets to the queues that have already formed outside the gates. Of course, I use a different handle when I'm out touting — Honest George, or the Duke — and nobody ever rumbles that it's me, but someone's got to do the job, and I think I do it very well.

"I mean, we have so many debenture-holders who for one reason or other can't get to the tournament — perhaps they're to old to come, or simply dead — so I feel it's only fair if their seats are passed on to others. With an extra charge added, naturally, but only just enough to cover the cost of all the training schemes in Britain for the next year."

The £1m plus profit from 1981 breaks down roughly as follows.

Sale of debenture-holder's tickets: £500,000.

Hire of duvets, sleeping bags, etc, to overnight queues: £40,000.

Hire of pavement space to same: £60,000.

Fines on unruly players: £20,000.

Fines on partisan crowds, slow hand-clappers etc: £30,000.

Hire of transport to outside court: £4,000.

Sale of high quality grass clippings: £2,500.

Interview between Moreover and Duke of Debenture: £1,000.

Add to that the ample broadcasting fees paid by TV companies, and you get some idea of just how lucrative the event has become.

"What makes it so personally satifying to me," says the Duke, "is that it is a British success story, all-British, and hugely profitable."

Except for the tennis itself, surely, in which British tennis players play little part?

"That doesnt worry me," says the Duke affably. "Playing tennis for money has always struck me as a little, well, *common*, wouldn't you say?"

Other sports news in brief.

A Third Division team as made an offer to Dennis Lillee to join them as a defender. Their manager says: "He can run all day long and kick hell out of the opposition, and that's all we want" .... Jose-Luis Fundermental successfully defended his World Gnatweight title (WBA version) against his younger brother Sancho in Mexico City last night.

The two brothers are the only known fighters in the division, though there is said to be a promising amateur contender in the shape of their sister Carmencita .... Excitement was not confined to England after their thrilling 1-0 massacre of Hungary. Delirious French peasants on the main road to Spain started boarding up their houses against the expected influx of English fans; Spanish customs officials have decorated their posts gaily with machine-gun encampments; and Basque terrorists offer fraternal greetings to their brothers in arms, while the Spanish police (Motto: They shall not pass) declared themselves ready for anything the opposition can throw at them.

OBITUARY

SIR HANS KREBS

Pioneer work in biochemistry

Professor Sir Hans Krebs, FRS, FRCP, who was Nobel Laureate and formerly Professor of Biochemistry at Sheffield and later at Oxford, died in Oxford yesterday at the age of 81.

He is best known for his discovery of two chains of metabolic reactions, the ornithine cycle by which urea is synthesized in mammalian liver and the citric acid cycle which forms the final stages in the oxidation of carbon compounds to carbon dioxide in living organisms. These remarkable advances were made when the pathways of intermediary metabolism were poorly understood and they paved the way for the later explosive growth of metabolic biochemistry.

Hans Adolf Krebs, son of an ear, nose and throat surgeon, was born at Hildesheim, Germany on August 25, 1900. He studied at Göttingen, Freiburg, Munich, Berlin and Hamburg obtaining his MD degree in 1925. He was attracted to experimental research and became for four years an assistant to Otto Warburg at the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute for Biology in Berlin-Dahlem. Warburg was the leading biochemist of the time and Krebs saw him as an outstanding teacher who set an example in the methods and quality of first-rate research. But there were few posts for biochemists and, in 1930, Krebs became *Privat-Dozent* in Internal Medicine in Thannhauser's clinic in Freiburg with clinical responsibility for a large number of patients.

Yet he persisted in laboratory work with some financial support from the Rockefeller Foundation and assistance from a technician and young medical students, one of whom, K. Henseleit, helped to discover the cyclic pathway by which urea is synthesized. This work was an elegant use of Warburg's manometry and tissue slice methods which had formerly been used only to study degradative metabolism.

When Hitler came to power, Sir Frederick Gowland Hopkins invited Krebs to Cambridge. He was allowed to bring only ten marks out of Germany but fortunately could transport much of his laboratory equipment. Also, the Rockefeller Foundation continued their financial support for his research and were to do so for many years. In 1935 Krebs moved to Sheffield to be a Lecturer in Pharmacology and, by 1937, with the help of W. A. Johnson, he demonstrated a cyclic pathway in pigeon breast muscle involving citric acid and several other substances which made a route for the complete oxidation of pyruvic acid to carbon dioxide and water. The general importance of the cycle was not at first recognised by some influential biochemists and the first description of the work was rejected by *Nature*.

During the Second World War, Krebs was mainly concerned with organising nutritional research on flour and vitamins A and C. The project was started by Kenneth Mellanby with a courageous group of conscientious objectors as human guinea pigs. The results were invaluable in assessing the priorities for nutrition in the difficult period just after the war.

In 1945, Sheffield University created a Chair of Biochemistry for Krebs and the Medical Research Council formed a Unit for Research in Cell Metabolism under his direction. Instead of developing as a typically teutonic school, he encouraged the members of his department and unit to study a variety of problems, not all closely related to his own experiments. He succeeded in imparting his own enthusiasm to many associated students and created an atmosphere of unusual harmony, though tempers could sometimes be frayed by "Prof's" meticulous attention to the writing of papers for publishing.

In 1954, Krebs was invited to the Whitley Chair of Biochemistry at Oxford, laboratory space being generously provided for the MRC Unit. His time for research was limited by teaching, administration and general university affairs but novel work continued to flow including the discovery made together with Hans Kornberg of yet another metabolic cycle, the Glyoxlate cycle which enabled acetate or fats to be used as major carbon sources for cell growth.

On his retirement from the Whitley Chair in 1067, Krebs was delighted to be able to return to full-time research, now at the Nuffield Department of Medicine in the Radcliffe Infirmary. This he did with all the vigour of a much younger man but still made time to talk to undergraduate biochemical societies and to be a Visiting Professor of Biochemistry at the Royal Free Hospital Medical School. His principal scientific interest in Oxford was the control of the rates of the various reactions in the major metabolic pathways. Starting in 1962 he regularly attended an annual symposium on this topic at Indiana University where he usually gave a special lecture that characteristically displayed his intellectual curiosity and experimental versatility.

A modest and retiring person with a peculiarly personal sense of humour. Hans Krebs could defend his position vigorously in debate but would accept new experimental evidence gracefully. He had a remarkable memory which could, for example, recall innumerable scientific details, moderately trivial events of the past or the names and careers of the children of his many associates. The same qualities of curiosity, energy, organization and affection that he used in his research were applied to the large and beautiful garden at his home in Iffley.

He received many honours including the Fellowship of the Royal Society in 1947, the Nobel Prize for Medicine shared with Fritz Lipmann in 1953 and a knighthood in 1958.

In 1938 he married Margaret Cicely Fieldhouse. They had two sons and a daughter.

MR JACK FINGLETON



Mr Jack Fingleton, OBE, the former Australian Test cricketer and a distinguished journalist and broadcaster, died in hospital in Sydney yesterday at the age of 73. He had suffered a heart attack on Friday.

A right hand opening batsman and a brilliant fielder, particularly at short leg, he played for New South Wales between 1930 and 1940, and was capped 18 times for Australia. Sound rather than spectacular, he had a strong defence and could hit hard and score fast when the occasion demanded. He made his Test debut against South Africa in 1931-32, and the following winter faced D. R. Jardine's England team in the controversial bodyline series. He batted courageously against the pace of Larwood and Voce, making 83 at Melbourne in the only match of the series Australia won, but was dropped after bagging a "pair" at Adelaide.

During that game, Fingleton was wrongly blamed for leaking to the press remarks made by the Australian captain, Bill Woodfall, to the English manager, Sir Pelham Warner, about the bodyline tactics, and this probably cost him a place on the 1934 Australian tour to England. But he returned to the Test team in South Africa in 1935-36, and was outstandingly successful, scoring 487 runs at an average of nearly 80 in the series, with three successive centuries.

When he scored exactly 100 against England in the first Test of the 1936-37 series, he became the first batsman to make hundreds in four successive Test innings. In the third Test of that series, he scored 136, and put on 346 with Don Bradman, which is still the highest sixth wicket stand in Test cricket. Fingleton made his only tour to England in 1938, scoring freely in the county games, but meeting only modest success in the Tests. His full Test record was 1,189 runs (average 42), and in all first-class cricket he made 6,816 runs (average 44), with 22 centuries.

After the war, Fingleton emerged as one of the best writers on the game, with a trenchant style and a shrewd reading of players and friends. For more than 25 years he covered every England-Australia Test, either as journalist or broadcaster. In Britain, he was well known through the sports pages of *The Sunday Times* with whom he began a long association in 1951, and as a television commentator with a delightful dry sense of humour. He also covered the 1972 England-Australia test series for *The Times*. The last of his many visits to Britain was for the centenary Test at Lord's in 1980. In Australia, Fingleton was also a leading political correspondent.

He wrote a number of books about cricket, which are notable for their lively and informed writing. They include *Cricket Crisis*, a skilfully argued indictment of bodyline; two accounts of Australian tours to England, *Brightly Fades the Don*, and *The Ashes Crown the Year*, and a carefully researched biography of his childhood hero, Victor Trumper. He devoted an entire book to a vivid first-hand description of the only tied Test match, between Australia and the West Indies. His autobiography, *Batting from Memory*, was published this year and extracts appeared in *The Times*.

Fingleton, who was appointed OBE in 1976, was married in 1942 to Philippa, daughter of Sir Kenneth Street, and they had three sons and two daughters.

LEGAL NOTICES

In the Matter of D B PLASTICS (MANUFACTURING) Limited and in the Matter of THE COMPANIES ACT 1948
Notice is hereby given that the CREDITORS of the above-named Company, which is being voluntarily wound up, are required, on or before the 24th day of December, 1981, to send in their full Christian and surnames, their addresses and descriptions, full particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their Solicitors (if any), to the undersigned Philip Monjack FCA of Leonard Curtis & Co., 3/4 Bentinck Street, London, W.1., the LIQUIDATOR of the said Company, and, if so required by notice in writing from the said Liquidator, are, personally or by their Solicitors, to come in and prove their debts or claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.
Dated this 12th day of November 1981.
P MONJACK Liquidator

In the Matter of ASHWORTH INDUSTRIES Limited and in the Matter of THE COMPANIES ACT 1948.
Notice is hereby given that the CREDITORS of the above-named Company, which is being voluntarily wound up, are required, on or before the 28th day of January, 1982, to send in their full Christian and surnames, their addresses and descriptions, full particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their Solicitors (if any), to the undersigned Richard Anthony Stone, Chartered Accountant, of Cork Gully, Guildhall House, 81/87 Gresham Street, London, EC2V 7DS, the LIQUIDATOR of the said Company, and, if so required by notice in writing from the said Liquidator, are, personally or by their Solicitors, to come in and prove their debts or claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.
Dated this 17th day of November, 1981.
R A STONE
D L MORGAN
Liquidators

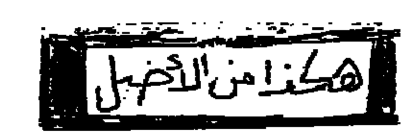
SYGMA SHIPPING SERVICES LIMITED THE COMPANIES ACT 1948. I, George Albert Auger Certified Accountant of Messrs. Stoy Hayward & Partners 44 Baker Street, London W1M 1DH give notice that I was appointed LIQUIDATOR in the above matter on the 30th October, 1981. All debts and claims should be sent to me at the above address.
G. A. AUGER, LIQUIDATOR.

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE. No. 008835 of 1981
CHANCERY DIVISION
IN THE MATTER of THE SEAHAM HARBOUR DOCK COMPANY
—and—
IN THE MATTER of THE COMPANIES ACT 1948
[illegible]

PUBLIC NOTICES

UNIVERSITY OF NOTTINGHAM
[illegible]


هكذا من الأصل

Television

Riding high

There were two moments of witchery in *The Englishwoman and the Horse* (BBC2). They had nothing to do with the horse that came into the drawing room once a week after lunch; nor with the superb Amazonian farrier and ploughperson in Suffolk; nor with the huntswoman who told us about veils, top hats, false buns and elastic, and explained how a Lady stayed on. There was only the jolliest kind of magic in Hector, the horse who thought he was a dog, or in the Jack Russell terriers who dreamed of being horses and essayed tiny, dizzying leaps of haute ecole at the bottom of the screen, sustaining a height of perhaps four inches from the ground for at least three seconds at a time. Even when Barbara Woodhouse is blowing up other peoples's horse's noses, they do that. Particularly then, indeed.

Such English occasions come naturally to Edward Mirzoeff and Candida Lycett Green, who respectively produced and narrated and two years ago laid bare the class war of English horticulture, the great gulf dividing carpet bedding from the camomile lawn, in *The Front Garden* — to which this was an entertaining if less resonant companion. No, the witchery flickered sulphurously in the Saturday suburbs of Northampton and round the paddock of a nice woman who likes to amuse the kiddies in the summer at Cley-next-the-Sea.

At the East Midlands Autumn Show of the Model Horse Society, a parlourful of girl-clones spoke gravely of breeding model horses, of Customizing and Total Custom, explaining that this was a Live Show, by which it was clear they were not referring to one another but saw things going on in that room which Mr Mirzoeff's camera sought in vain. Until recent years, mares had been posted to stallions for the usual three-week stay but what with the Post becoming so expensive . . . Much of that, and we should have run mad into the streets. Beside it the sight of a life-size little girl doll, hair flying, head lolling and jerking, strapped to a pony that performed its own version of the Calgary Stampede, was merely disturbing. Clearly she was in for a tea of cotton cake and Liberty Print sandwiches before being turned back into a real little girl and allowed home.

Paticia Meehan's Zone of Occupation (BBC2) continues Biblical, not to say Mosaic, in tone. What emerged clearly last night from Patrick O'Donovan's absurdly sonorous script, raw with self-inflicted wounds, was the crassness with which we set about destroying Germany's economic base with one hand whilst hoping to base a prosperous democracy upon it with the other. Industrial repression failed because it was too expensive but it was a pity that only Lord Longford could be found to speak from the Attlee Government's point of view — he had endorsed it, whilst thinking it foolish. *Who* tried to steal the formula for 4711 Eau de Cologne? What were Courtaulds really up to? And who was "that great man Richard Stokes"? I enjoy these programmes a lot, but they are very weak on dates or anything else prosaic enough to stem the rolling flood of O'Donovanian metaphor and grief.

The South Bank Show (LWT) gave us *The Two Ians:* McKellen to talk of theatre in New York, McEwan of his most recent novel and television play. Manhattan's Salieri spoke sadly of the vicious circle linking management and investment to the exclusion of innovation and the American actor, and Ian McEwan told us that the real life of a novel or short story lies not in the characters but in the language. Well, he wites that kind of fiction, perfecting one sentence or paragraph at a time. On sexual stereotypes, however, he talks much sense, and extracts from the play, *The Imitation Game*, which I had not seen, looked both intelligent and heartfelt.

Michael Ratcliffe

Interview

The making of a Lady

The life and soul of the American musical are with us at last. Celeste Holm (right), preparing for her British stage debut, talks to **Sheridan Morley**

Early next month the Nottingham Playhouse celebrates a remarkable double first: the European première of *Lady in the Dark* and the first British stage appearance of Celeste Holm. Since both the lady and the "Lady" have been a central part of the life of the American musical theatre since the early Forties it is high time we got the chance of a look at them, and all credit therefore to Crispin Thomas, the Nottingham director whose lone faith has got the show into rehearsal for an opening on December 9.

Lady was written in 1940 as a direct result of the collapse of the celebrated Kaufman and Hart playwriting team. Moss Hart had decided that after the triumphs of *Man Who Came to Dinner, Once in a Lifetime* and *You Can't Take it With You* he had to escape the powerful influence of George Kaufman and strike out on his own. The break was however extremely difficult to make, and for help Hart turned to a psychiatrist; fascinated by his own experience on what was then still a comparatively new-fangled couch, he decided to make of it a play for Katharine Cornell. During the writing however it somehow seemed better suited to a musical, at which point Hart took on board the lyricist Ira Gershwin and the composer Kurt Weill, who noted succinctly that "in trying to lose one partner Hart has just acquired two others".

The rehearsal period was stormy. Hart had never directed a show before, and it rapidly became clear that the ostensible leading man, Victor Mature, could not sing a note — which was good news for Gertrude Lawrence who thus acquired most of his numbers. There was however one number she did not acquire; it was called "Tchaikovsky," it contained in 12 lines the names of 50 real-life but unpronouncable Russian composers from Caesarciu through Stchertbatcheff to Kryjanowsky, and it was sung on the first night by a young and unknown nightclub comedian making his straight-theatre debut. He was called Danny Kaye, and the standing ovation he got ran just the 12 minutes before Miss Lawrence was due to go into her finale. She too managed to tear the place up with "Jenny," and Otto Preminger in that audience said it was the greatest example of sheer stardom topped immediely by yet more sheer stardom that he had ever witnessed.

Lady in the Dark ran more than two years on Broadway, and by the end of that time Miss Lawrence had taken to eating the pétals off roses while Mr Kaye sang "Tchaikovsky"; but the success of the show seemed to make it a dead certainty for London as soon as the war ended, and should Miss Lawrence then have proved unavailable there were firm plans for a West End production to star Evelyn Laye. What then happened to stop *Lady in the Dark* ever reaching this side of the Atlantic has, by pure but intriguing coincidence, a great deal to do with the apparently unrelated career of its Nottingham star, Celeste Holm.

Born in New York in 1919, the only child of a celebrated portrait painter and a father who was the New York representative of Lloyds of London, she had gone into the theatre "out of passion and loneliness — a passion to do some of the acting I'd been shown on Broadway by my grandmother, who was a keen theatregoer, and the loneliness that comes of being the only child of very busy parents. The house could have burned down around mother while she was painting and she'd never have noticed".

From the University of Chicago she got on to Broadway as the understudy to Ophelia in Leslie Howard's *Hamlet*: "She was never ill, but I got to meet a lot of English classical players, which was wonderful, though they were deeply class-ridden and you weren't allowed even to address Leslie Howard backstage unless he spoke to you first".

That was 1937; five years later, by which time she had done a lot of classical theatre and a Broadway period piece opposite Flora Robson, she was working at the Stage Door Canteen as a wartime waitress. "We also had to dance with a lot of soldiers from the Mid-West, to make them feel at home in New York; I was paralyzed with shyness, as were they, but I rapidly found that what really appealed to them were musicals, and the stars from shows who would come to the Canteen late at night with their hit numbers. Somehow I'd never really considered until then the importance of musicals but that made me reconsider, and when I saw in the *New York Times* that Richard Rodgers was auditioning for a new show called *Away We Go* I went along.

"My agent told me to sing nothing by Rodgers in case I got it wrong, and nothing by any of his rival composers in case he got offended, so in the end I sang *Who is Sylvia?* but in my excitement to get to the piano I fell flat on my face over a staircase and a voice from the darkness said 'Could you do that again?' and I said 'Yes, but I'd rather not' and Rodgers said 'OK then, sing' so I did and he offered me a role".

It was not the lead but it was the second lead, and on the road *Away We Go* became *Oklahoma!* and Celeste Holm was Ado Annie and the rest is history. Ironically it was the very success of *Oklahoma!* — first on Broadway and then in London at the end of the war — that made *Lady in the Dark* so impossible to do. In its time, three short years before *Oklahoma!*, it too had seemed a revolutionary musical: three leading men, a plot about psychiatry and a Weill score. But *Oklahoma!* changed the ground rules of the American musical to such an extent that everything before it was made to seem suddenly prehistoric by comparison.

She has however had to pay a high price for the creation of Ado Annie; ever since, audiences and critics alike have vaguely assumed Celeste Holm to be a comedienne from the Mid-West, somewhere in the tradition that leads from Mary Martin to Lucille Ball. The truth is somewhat different: she is a fundamentally legit lady who within the last twenty years has played Kate Hardcastle, Anna Christie and leads in *The Cherry Orchard* and *A Month in the Country* as well.

Alongside that classical work she has however also pursued a musical career, one which led her to replace Gertrude Lawrence in *The King and I* and thence to Hollywood where she ended up alongside Frank Sinatra singing "*Who Wants to be a Millionaire?*" in *High Society*. She enjoyed that, but not Hollywood.

"By the time I first got there, in 1946, it was already almost all over. During the war people were so desperate for entertainment that the studios were able to get away with murder, and that had made them fat and lazy, so all they wanted was to lock people up in seven-year contracts grinding out rubbish. I always insisted on script approval, and therefore spent at least half my time at Twentieth Century Fox on suspension for turning work down. In revenge they used to call me to makeup at 5.30 every morning, and after that I'd spend my time wandering around the studio learning about props and costumes and how films were edited.

"It was fascinating, but all the producers I met were like Zanuck, deeply humourless flesh-grabbers who only understood about virgins and whores. If you happened to be neither, they went into a state of total confusion and didn't know how to cast you. Even the good films I made were mainly unhappy; my God, they were a grim bunch on *All About Eve*: George Sanders suicidally gloomy, Marilyn Monroe a dumb late broad, and Bette Davis being professionally tough all over the place. Nobody ever talked about anything."

Not surprisingly Miss Holm headed smartly back east to where the real acting was, and was only coaxed back in the Fifties by one of her most ardent supporters, Frank Sinatra, for first *The Tender Trap* and then *High Society*, generally reckoned to be the last great Hollywood musical. If she has any firm ambition beyond getting *Lady in the Dark* eventually into London it is perhaps to see the American musical move away form Sondheim ("brilliant but no heart, no core, no theme except pain; he's like a politician — we all know what he's against, but what's he for?") and back towards something more life-affirming.

Concerts

Eloquent Birtwistle

The Huddersfield Contemporary Music Festival, now happening for the fourth time, is beginning to look a little less unlikely a venture. It is also gaining in substance and prestige, though as yet there is little sign that the home town is taking this newcomer to its heart. My mind raced on Saturday morning when I heard a strange music of drums and glockenspiel in a crowded shopping precinct, but on hastening to the site I found not a festival street event but a Boy Scout band. The festival itself stays strictly within the confines of the Polytechnic campus, which seems a pity: more could surely be done to involve local school groups, music teachers, amateur musicians and factories.

Certainly the festival need feel no tentativeness in its approaches when it can offer such stimulating programmes. This year the accent is on Hungary and on the music of Harrison Birtwistle, who took a break from rehearsals of *The Oresteia* at the National Theatre to be present, and to hear agile, confident performances from Capricorn of two of his earliest works, both written more than twenty years ago: *Refrains and Choruses*, a puppet play for wind quintet, and *Monody for Corpus Christi*, which was beautifully sung by Penelope Walmsley-Clark, warm and sure in her thorny tangle of flute, violin and horn.

The paradox of such a polyphonic piece being called a "monody" was partly resolved after the concert when Birtwistle was engaged in a rather halting public interview by the festival's director, Richard Steinitz. Monophony, the ideal of a music which though complex is heard as singular, emerged as one of Birtwistle's guiding aims. He also emerged into a rare moment of eloquence when talking of the importance to him of ancient Greek culture as a body of thought and feeling assembled rapidly from barbarism. Similarly his own music, like the other example he gave of Klee's art, offers in his view a created world upheld by principles worked out from scratch.

In the case of *Pulse Sampler*, which was played here for the first time, some of the principles are clearly exposed. There is a backbone worked in stitches of regular pulsation on the claves, moving among seven different tempos. Then looped around this is an oboe line, touching the percussion tempo, usually staying a step behind, growing from obsessive repetition into flowing melody and dramatic attack. The piece was nicely done by Melinda Maxwell and John Harrod, who will no doubt become still more exhilarating when they conceal the time structure as naturally as would a duo of Indian musicians.

The other new work by Birtwistle was his Clarinet Quintet, the latest instalment in a long dialogue with the instrument which was once his own. He has said that the piece began as a sequence of fragments, which he then determined to connect into a whole, to create a musical form that, in his telling phrase, explains the musical ideas. And indeed this is what has happened. The original fragments are to be discerned perhaps in the many self-contained stations on the work's journey, but there is a powerful feeling of progression, slow and deliberate, through this single movement of almost half an hour.

That, of course, is nothing new in Birtwistle's music: many of his works achieve the same perfect wholeness and satisfaction while containing *none* of the open conflicts and harmonic forces that drive traditional forms. But the quintet is new in the intimacy, stillness and strained purity of its sound world. There is a certain connexion with the earlier *Melencolia I*, in which the clarinet was accompanied by harp and two string orchestras, but inevitably the much smaller scale of the quintet makes for much finer harmonies, made still more tenuous by the preference the strings show for sustaining high harmonics. Instead of wandering in dense forests of sound, the clarinet now moves through thin gauzes which seem at once impalpable and threatening, weightless and dark.

Since the conversational mode of chamber music would be quite alien to Birtwistle's thinking, to his monophonic ideal, it is natural that the clarinet should be cast as principal figure and the string quartet as ground, but the relationship between the two is subtly variable. It may be a matter of melody and accompainiment, or the clarinet may be compelled to follow the quartet's precipitous outline, or else hold a note like a searchlight on the strings' airy web. Alan Hacker, for whom the work was written, comported himself beautifully through all these encounters, with the support of members of the Music Party.

And there was more good news from Huddersfield. Birtwistle announced that he has recently completed his opera *Orpheus*, now scheduled for production at the Coliseum in 1983-84.

Paul Griffiths

London Baroque

Wigmore Hall

London Baroque, who on Friday were launching their Early Music Network tour, play with a vibrant conviction which the most hardened opposition to the concave bow would find difficult to resist. Rightly for its atractive rhetoric, a Buxtehude trio sonata saw the ensemble concentrate on relishing the moment. In more cerebral stuff, however, not least a trio sonata by Telemann which justified his contemporaries' esteem, they added to their uncanny unanimity a perceptive sense of form.

Telemann quotes "Es ist vollbracht" from Bach's *St John Passion* here, and in his G major trio sonata so does Bach himself, relishing his eloquent downward phrase. This was played with a conjurer's dexterity, and with long notes sumptuously modulated in the slow movements.

Proving the quality of the parts that make the whole, Charles Medlam and William Hunt took equal shares in Couperin's Concert in G, from *Les gouts réunis*, their bass viols lending it a soulful grace. Later Mr Medlam scurried over the notes in C. P. E. Bach's D major bass viol sonata, spinning a web of sunset-coloured thread around the harmonic outrages and embryonic classical balance in this late flourish of a dying genre.

Ingrid Seifert made J. S. Bach's G major Violin Sonata sing roundly, lavishing on it her fulsome bowing, her golden-edged, reed-tanged sound tugging tastefully at our heart-strings in the slow movements. An immaculate touch brought light to John Toll's playing of the sophisticated textures in Handel's F sharp minor keyboard suite. On the underside of the lid of his Ruckers reproduction harpsichord was the legend "Discordia fit crior concordia". It spoke of the truly baroque passions which inflamed so vividly the playing of this ensemble.

Stephen Pettitt

Television

Channel Four's very own soap opera

Details are beginning to emerge from the fog which surrounds Channel Four. Persistent murmurings have indicated it will be something new to British television and some of the indistinct outlines suggest it may be. But some things never change — Channel Four is to have a soap opera.

Euphemistically known as a bi-weekly serial, it will be shot on location using lightweight electronic cameras; it will be topical, will reflect a considerable social spread and will be set outside London. More than that David Rose, Senior Commissioning Editor (Fiction) for the new channel, will not say, as the programme is not yet fully developed.

Nevertheless it is finalized as one definite fictional slot. The only other one so far is the once-a-week *Film on Four*, which may have smaller audiences but represents one of the more significant innovations to emerge from the fog. These films will be made-for-television features, and 20 of them in the first year will be original commissions coming from the independent production sector and from the existing commercial companies.

Rose sees the significance of this format as fundamental: "We have got to ask what is television drama and what is film on television. The present television companies have huge capital investments in studios and they have been reluctant to emphasize the film element. But we have got to grow up now we have been at it long enough. With electronically recorded drama in studios we know the constraints, the emphasis on text and character relationship. With film the visual is stronger."

Three films for this slot already in progress give some idea of the flavour: *Remembrance* by Colin Gregg, set in Plymouth, is the story of the last night ashore of four sailors about to leave on a Nato exercise; *The Disappearance of Harry* by Chuck Despins uses a lost husband to track back through the industrial history of Nottingham; *Angel* by Neil Jordan, with John Boorman as executive producer, is set in Ireland and concerns the efforts of a man to avenge the murder of his lover.

The primary significance of these projects is that they all have a highly specific social and cultural setting which is good for the public-service soul of Channel Four but, at around £300,000 per film, a relatively high commercial risk. However, the world television market has recently shown signs of change. The Americans have been buying very local-looking *Plays for Today* from the BBC.



Peter Trievnor

David Rose: trawling in talent

Rose claims that he will not be swayed by such considerations. "I am not compromising by doing Mid-Atlantic co-productions purely for financial benefit. I would rather achieve reciprocal arrangements with other countries in which we buy their local films and they buy ours. We will not be afraid to show a high proportion of foreign films in those 52 slots and we hope they will buy ours."

In this Rose is anticipating the explosion in requirements for sheer quantity of television from cassette, cable and satellite technology. It will no longer be feasible to fill all spare gaps with American cop-operas and indeed the signs are that strongly local products from locations outside Los Angeles and New York are now in demand. Rose has few doubts about the British market: "I am convinced that there is an audience for topical contemporary films. I hope to be able to show one *Film on Four* twice in the same week where we feel we have something controversial or unusually strong. The second showing would benefit from any publicity attached to the first".

Rose's convictions arise from 25 years with the BBC culminating in a ten-year stint in Birmingham, where he was sent to resurrect regional drama. His achievements there caught the eye of Jeremy Isaacs, Channel Four's chief executive, and brought him, at the age of 57, to a cramped office in the IBA's headquarters where he sits besieged by the vast range of independent production companies which have been queueing round the block ever since the commissioning structure of the new channel became clear. Rose guesses that he may be in on the last opportunity in the English-speaking world for establishing a new television station with a large public service element before the technology produces a worldwide television boom on uncontrolled commercial lines.

Indeed Channel Four's ratings do not seem high on his lists of priorities, though he uses the word "popular" often to describe his intended output.

Apart from *Film on Four* and the mysterious soap opera, the rest of the fiction output is still largely shrouded in secrecy or debate. Rose has no plans for serials or series, arguing that there is no point in duplicating what the rest of the industry does so well and so prolifically. He would be content to repeat *Brideshead Revisted* or Trevor Griffiths's *Brand* from the existing output. This may well prove a blow to the burgeoning school of writers who see series and serials as the natural form for mainstream television.

But Rose does plan half-hour plays commissioned from young writers. Typically, he is looking for a writer whose first novel has just been reasonably well received and who might be interested in writing for television. This approach of trawling in talent new to the medium has already led to Salman Rushdie working on a 65-minute piece called *Shame* for the *Film on Four* slot.

Rose, like Isaacs, is firmly committed to the idea that Channel Four will be different; but, also like Isaacs, he cannot be finally sure to what degree or in what ways until it is on the air and functioning. On one point, though, he was adamant: "The emphasis will be on contemporary original work".

Bryan Appleyard

Theatre

Trafford Tanzi

Lyric Studio, Hammersmith

Surveying the accumulated debris of paper darts, baby food, and dismembered dolls after Friday's performance, David Fielder was overheard above the roaringly appreciative punters expressing his relief that they had not turned out to be a load of intellectuals.

Intellectually, all there is to be said about Claire Luckham's piece is that it converts the battle for women's rights into a straight physical combat, following the heroine's life-story from battered infancy to marital conquest through the metaphor of a ten-round wrestling match. If ever there was an inspired popular theatre idea this is it, and the author and her director (Chris Bond) have worked it out in consultation with a couple of wrestling champions and given it the perfect setting of a Northern working-men's club, with tinsel-clad singers giving the pugs a rest; so as to run up the anti-sexist flag in the central sexist citadel.

Other characters include Mum and Dad, a creepy school psychologist, and Tanzi's star-wrestler spouse, who keeps his hanky down the front of his studded leather jockstrap. They are all stereotyped as the Glums, and just as good value, whether hurling the infant Tanzi against the ropes for failing to be a boy, or putting her through folding bodypresses for daring to demand a career.

Noreen Kershaw's Tanzi, a plump innocent with a toothily trusting smile, takes a lot of punishment before realizing that she is surrounded by sharks, including the bent referee. Even after holding Mum at bay with a tin of groats, and tying the psychologist into a bone-cracking knot, she only goes properly into action when she has been shunted back to her unfaithful husband (Neil Pearson), who greets her with a demand for a hot dinner. Five slaughtering rounds later he is doing the cooking.

Victoria Hardcastle, Frank Ellis and Eve Bland occupy the ring and the floor with the raw, aggressive vitality of carnival monsters. But this goes along with deft comic writing and physical precision, such as Mr Fielder's attempts to leap the ropes, each time getting into a different twist; or Dad's last dirty trick, wheedling his star daughter to sign a crooked contract in the likeness of a Mother's Day card. As for the fights, I can only say that they are blissfully funny while also making you fear for the contestants' lives.

Irving Wardle

Dance

Hamlet

Covent Garden

It seems a waste to cast a dancer of Stephen Jefferies's dramatic quality in Robert Helpmann's corny old *Hamlet*; but if the ballet is to be done at all, it might as well be done thoroughly. Even more than David Wall, Jefferies gives the work with a fierce inflexion of meaning to every movement. For the first time in my experience, the couple of strokes that represent the duel with Laertes became credible.

But it is really a con job after all. More or less every idea from Granville Barker's *Preface to Hamlet* is crammed into the 20 minutes of Tschaikovsky's fantasy overture, so the protagonist has to convince the audience that they are seeing significant dancing where there is in fact no time for development, nor anything more than the most elementary choreography.

There is no chance, in this *Hamlet*, of getting away with the matinée idol manner, as Michael Batchelor showed on Thursday night. His fine profile and painstaking gestures simply were not enough, even though he had the better Ophelia to play to: a sweetly lascivious performance by Marguerite Porter. Jefferies, on Friday, was put with Antoinette Sibley: a beautiful Ophelia once, touchingly fresh, but if she is to make a comeback she really ought to move on to Gertrude.

Actually the *Hamlet* cast is full of examples of the Royal Ballet's habit of letting dancers hang on to roles they have long outgrown. With *Serenade*, on the same programme, the problem is a different one: casting mainly by seniority. Sometimes that brings an apt choice, but there is no guarantee, and too often this season the result has been boring, which with so good a ballet is inexcusable.

It is unfair to blame that, as has been done lately, on a civil service mentality. The civil service knows better and makes room for its potential high flyers. The Royal Ballet has its young talent but makes ludicrously little use of it. The ensemble of *Serenade* is full of dancers who ought to be getting a chance at the leads.

Some of them provided splendid moments in Friday night's performance, notably Karen Paisey with her bright, musical poise, the radiant Alessandra Ferri, coolly serene Deidre Eyden and a tough, confident little blonde who (by process of elimination) I think may be Elizabeth Morgan.

On the other hand, I have to add that the ensemble as a whole makes less effect than its aggregated talents deserve.

John Percival

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Business News

THE TIMES Monday November 23 1981

Still chasing the dollar tourist, page 15

Economic strategy in 'serious crisis'

By Frances Williams

The Government's monetarist economic strategy to defeat inflation is in serious crisis, a leading university economist has claimed in a swingeing attack.

Professor David Llewellyn, Professor of Money and Banking at Loughborough University, says the cost of monetarism has been much more severe and persistent than expected and will almost certainly force the Government to reconsider its strategy.

"It is possible that what the Government believes to be short-run costs of monetary control (in terms of lower output and higher unemployment) could be substantial and last a long time. A major issue is whether these costs are such as to deny the possibility of the long-run objectives."

Professor Llewellyn, in a paper published yesterday by Butler Till, the money broker, identifies five fundamental flaws in the monetarist strategy. They are:

● Setting money targets has not itself induced pay bargainers to reduce claims. So the costs of the policy in terms of higher unemployment and lost output have been higher than expected.

● The Government has been unable to ignore the level of the exchange rate and of interest rates, so compromising its attempts at monetary control.

● The chosen money target, sterling M3, "has ceased to be a reliable indicator of the stance of monetary policy".

● The chosen mechanisms of monetary control, the public sector borrowing requirement and interest rates, have an uncertain and imprecise impact on the money supply.

● Money policy does not tackel the root cause of inflation, namely competition between different groups for income shares.

Professor Llewellyn sees the ultimate constraint on the rise in real wages as the rate of growth of productivity.

Phillips and Drew, the stockbrokers believe that sticking to the letter of the Government's medium term economic strategy could prove fatal, jeopardizing even a flattening out of economic activity.

Dr Paul Neild, chief economist, writing in their monthly *Market Review*, argues that a modest increase in Government spending of between £2,000m and £3,000m over existing plans could be presented as a logical extension of present policies, by claiming that these had already succeeded in bringing down inflation and reforming attitudes.

Though this reflation was unlikely to lead to an inflationary explosion the Government should maintain a firm policy on pay and retain a contingency plan to defend the pound.

In contrast an article by Dr David Lomax of the National Westminster Bank in the latest issue of *The Director* claims that the worst effects of the transition to a more monetarist system of control are past.

He expects inflation to remain stable at about 10 per cent over the coming months,

Boom in coal halves BR's freight losses

By Michael Bailey, Transport Correspondent

British Rail freight, for long the poor relation of the railways, is heading for a remarkable turnround this year.

In spite of recession and against all expectations, last year's deficit of £53m looks as if it will be more than halved to £25m, largely through a big rise in coal-carrying, the railways' traditional best freight traffic.

BR is expected to carry no less than 6 million tonnes more than forecast at over 93 million tonnes this year, because of an expected sharp rise in exports.

Already, more than 5 million tonnes have been taken for example, to Immingham, a prime export outlet for the east Midlands coalfield. Until now, coal taken to the port has never exceeded 1 million tonnes in any year.

Iron and steel freight is also up sharply after last year's disastrous strike and the total carried could end the year with an increase of 4 million tonnes at 17 million tonnes.

More significant in the long run, however, is the way general merchandise is holding up despite fierce competition from slump-hit hauliers.

It was Lord Beeching, the British Rail chairman from 1962 to 1965, who laid down that British Rail must move into general merchandise, to get in on growth markets, and away from too great a reliance on cyclical traffic in coal and steel.

His prescription was Freightliner, which has been doing well this year. However, the Speedlink high-speed wagon network results are even more heartening and this service handles freight by the wagon rather than in train loads, making it a direct competitor of the heavy lorry.

Speedlink looks as if it will increase its volume of traffic by 60 per cent to 4 million tonnes, with grain, cars, steel products, and domestic coal, all gaining.

Mr Geoffrey Myers, the British Rail Board member for marketing, said: "Rail freight has again become a competitive force in general merchandise because of Speedlink's success. The service is bringing back traffic not seen on the railway for a generation".

These successes could not have been achieved without big cost cuts and the unions have played an important part.

In three years, the wagon fleet has been cut by a third to just over 80,000. This has saved £5m a year on wagon maintenance, an important gain when more than a tenth of rail freight operating costs goes in maintenance.

Marshalling yards are closing ahead of their timetable with 25 yards closed in the past year, and estimated savings of around £15m.

Most of these gains stem from last year's pay and productivity settlement, and the momentum should at least be maintained after this year's deal.

The effect is that British Rail can now go into the market confident that it can win traffic on its own merit, rather than relying on artificial aids such as the quantity licensing idea of the 1960s.

Mr Derek Finch, British Rail's freight marketing manager, said: "In the light of rising energy costs and increasing controls on the heavy lorry, rail is going to be the trucker of the 1980s."

Pay rise for Lucas chief despite £21m loss

By Philip Robinson

Lucas has given its chairman and chief executive a big pay rise despite the company's losses.

The vehicle and aircraft components manufacturer gave Mr Godfrey Messervy nearly a third more pay last year as the group lost £21m pretax compared with a profit of nearly £41m the year before.

Mr Messervy's salary rose from £31,947 to £127,145 in the year to last July. But, in 1980, he was chairman for only four months, although managing director for the whole year. The £31,947 for four months works out at an annual £95,841 so that £127,145 is a rise of 32.66 per cent.

Sir Bernard Scott, his predecessor, who retired at the end of April last year after 49 years' service, was paid £57,462 for nine months as executive chairman, giving him the equivalent of an annual salary to the end of July 1980, of £76,615.

The figures are disclosed in the group's annual accounts, published today. They show that Lucas more than doubled its £26.44m redundancy payments and closure costs. The workforce in Britain fell by 10,267 to 53,728 over the 12 months.

The group lost £45.29m on vehicle equipment operations, but pushed profits on aerospace



Mr Messervy: efficiency drive at home and abroad

components up two and a half times to £21.15m. Profits on industrial operations halved from £4.36m to £2.71m.

The group's debt has jumped 71 per cent over the year. This year, overdrafts and long-term loans totalled £203m against £149.76m last time. The increase cost Lucas £26.14m in interest charges.

Mr Messervy says that Lucas has been able to continue to invest substantial sums in engineering and design and in new facilities. The group spent a further £114m on new plant.

He added: "To achieve the required improvement in efficiency we must more quickly introduce new products, new processes and new methods into both factories and offices.

The group was mounting a correspondingly demanding programme for improved overall productivity in its overseas companies.



The £60m semi-submersible emergency support vessel Iolair, above, is to be named on Wednesday at British Shipbuilders' Scott Lithgow yard on the lower Clyde. The vessel —her name is Gaelic for "eagle"—is the first of her type to be built in Britain. She is owned jointly by British Petroleum and the British National Oil Corporation and is to start operations in the North Sea early next year.

Lump-sum dock strike to go on

By Our Correspondent

Teesside dockers decided last night to continue a strike over pay and manning and to press for it to be made official.

More than 500 men went on strike at Tees Dock seven days ago over an offer of a two-part lump sum of £800,000 instead of the across-the-board percentage increase they had asked for.

The offer was conditional on the men accepting a 29-point manning proposal which Mr Jim Yates, the dockers leader said would reduce their numbers by 20 per cent and was "totally unacceptable".

The dockers, members of the Transport and General Workers Union, have circulated a list of 30 vessels due in the port which they want blacked if the ships are diverted to other ports.

Only one ship, the P & O roll-on-roll-off vessel Elk, is strike bound and she was marooned in the dock by an earlier strike by her crew.

□ Shipyard union leaders are to meet representatives of British Shipbuilders today to try to end differences over the way the industry is run. The result of the meeting will be considered by a conference of union representatives in Newcastle upon Tyne on Thursday.

Members of the shipbuilding negotiating committee of the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions, who complain about a lack of consultation and participation in the industry, say there could be an end to national pay bargaining and other national agreements unless improvements are made.

US Irish to dig for roots with Aer Lingus

Our Correspondent
Baltimore, Nov 22

Aer Lingus has launched a United States marketing campaign to entice Americans with Irish names back to Ireland to find their ancestors.

About 250,000 letters are going out to various Kellys, Murphys, O'Briens, Sullivans and Ryans and the sons and daughters of seven other clans, in an attempt to sell them "a trip to Ireland built around the opportunity of tracing the origins of your surname, your ancestry and your Irish roots."

The airline's newly-established New Genealogical Travel Service was sent out a brief sketch of clan's, advice on constructing the family tree, an offer of both a free scroll and a more detailed history and information on holiday deals in the Irish Republic where professional genealogists will be waiting to serve them.

The $250,000 (£131,000) project which is concentrating on 12 states in the north east of the United States is a joint venture of Aer Lingus, the Irish Tourist Board and Shannon Development, a government agency that seeks to foster investment in the Shannon River area in the west of Ireland.

Mr Thomas Haughey, a Shannon Development official, said 187,000 letters had gone out, and 20,000 replies had come in, including 2,000 from people not even on the list who had heard about the campaign.

Mr Haughey said that he would like to see 5 per cent of replies which he hoped would exceed 50,000, converted into actual trips. If 2,500 couples were to spend freely and linger sufficiently on their genealogical endeavours, the pay-off for the rish economy could be as much as $4-$5m. If things go well, the campaign could be extended throughout the United States end even to Canada and Australia.

He reported that the Irish consortium had hired American firms with experience in doing business by mail. They have provided vital knowledge of the territory. "They have certain codes. For example, if your name is Lopez Murphy, you probably would not get the material", Mr Haughey said.

An effort was also made to screen out people who could not afford the trip: "If you take a name from a *Fortune* (magazine) subscriber list, you are hardly going to get somebody on welfare", he said.

There is some irony in all of this, in that the cigar-smoking plaid-jacketed American tourist in search of his roots is a standing joke in Ireland.

Nobody is joking here—with good reason. The Irish Tourist Board reported recently that only 260,000 Americans visited the country in 1980, 11 per cent fewer than in 1979. And the $91.6m they spent was 12 per cent down from the year before. For Aer Lingus, the business year to last March 31 was at its worst ever. It reported a net loss of IR£11.21m (£8.9m).

The tourist board blamed the world recession for its reverses. Aer Lingus cited a "concurrence of troubles"

Mr Haughey's agency, which spent an initial IR£45,000 on research, has understandable interest in the campaign. It is dictated by Shannon Airport's restored position on the north Atlantic air route. As an early refuelling stop, it established its first duty-free shops in 1947, and stepped up its promotional efforts in the 1950s when the first jets, with their longer ranges, began to take business elsewhere. In 1977, Shannon handled a record 1,174,000 passengers. The collapse of the charter business and the decline of the United States market brought the 1980 figure down to 917,000.

Civil engineers call for £6,000m boost

By Baron Phillips

An injection of £6,000m into the Government's capital expenditure programme over the next two to three years could increase national output by 4 per cent and cut unemployment by 500,000 according to the latest Economist Intelligence Unit study for the Federation of Civil Engineering Contractors published today.

The study claims that by switching resources from current expenditure to capital projects construction industry output would surge by 12 per cent while production in the manufacturing sector could rise by 5 per cent.

The document, *Capital Spending and the UK economy*, is the federation's latest attempt to persuade the Government to shift more resources into capital expenditure.

Mr Paul Ormerod, one of the authors of the document, said that capital expenditure is at its lowest level in real terms since 1962. This financial year alone, expenditure on construction work will fall by £400m to £7,077m from £7,504m in 1981-2.

In a commentary on the study, the researchers say that £5,000m devoted to capital projects would more than double the size of public investment.

Construction industry chiefs are becoming increasingly concerned that a programme of remedial work on Britain's sewers, drainage systems' waterworks, and roads should be undertaken before expensive rebuilding works become necessary.

The federation's study calls on the Government to start reducing its current expenditure programme, claiming that if only half the public sector employees lost through natural wastage are replaced then an overall 10 per cent reduction in manpower can be achieved with little or no increase in unemployment. The report says this would save about £3,500m of Government expenditure by 1984-5.

At the same time, if public sector pay increases were kept in line with the private sector then total savings of between £4,000m and £5,000m a year could be achieved.

SANYO TO BUY TV FACTORY

The Philips television factory in Lowestoft, Suffolk, is expected to be bought by Sanyo, the Japanese electronics giant within two weeks, and could become the first plant in the United Kingdom to manufacture video cassette recorders.

Sanyo is negotiating the purchase of the factory which began a closure programme closed in October with the loss of 1,100 jobs.

The production of the video sets will depend on the success of the plan to produce colour televisions in Lowestoft.

According to Philips, negotiations have not been completed, but an announcement is expected within the next two weeks.

The Philips company is seeking to sell the 25-acre plot including its manufacturing assets but the factory is not being sold as a going concern.

New jobs will be created by the takeover, although they are unlikely to number more than a few hundred at the start.

City setting record on funds for industry

By Our Financial Staff

The amount of fresh cash raised by the Stock Market for industry and commerce looks like setting a record this year. By mid-October, new share issues had attracted more than £305m compared with £77m throughout 1980.

The figure excludes the £224m recently raised by the Cable and Wireless offer for sale.

Statistics issued by merchant bankers Singer and Friedlander today reveal that in the first half of this year 33 new companies came to the market. Activity since June indicates that 1981 should be the best year for new issues, offers and placings for a decade. In 1971 they totalled 66.

The introduction of the Stock Exchange's new Unlisted Securities Market, with its less demanding criteria for a quote, has encouraged more private companies to enter the public limelight and has meant that the oil and gas companies raising money for exploration have dominated the new issues list.

It also looks like being a record year for the stags—people who apply for new shares in the hope of taking a quick profit on the early days when share dealings start. Singer's figures show that only 9 of 94 new companies failed to show a premium over the initial offer price at the end of the first day's dealings and just 20 show a percentage loss against their offer prices.

Since 1978, the best performing share has been Berkeley Exploration with a relative performance gain of 474 per cent.

Included in the top 10 best performers are Standard Telephones & Cables, Cartiers Superfoods and Euroflame Holdings.

The worst performances have been recorded against Fairline Boats, Hesketh Motorcycles, Moben Group (which came to market at Kitchen Queen) and New Court Natural Resources, which was floated on the USM in January this year at 82p and has a relative performance loss of 37 per cent.

£10m GEC order goes to Marconi

Marconi Electronic Devices has won a £10m order from GEC Power Engineering for semiconductor components to be used in the cross-Channel power link converter station.

GEC, the main contractor on the Central Electricity Generating Board's part of the project which is being developed jointly with the French electricity authorities, was awarded the £77m contract last week covering the supply of equipment for the European power link.

The main part of Marconi's order, believed to be the biggest such single order placed in Britain is for Thyristor modules, breakover diode assemblies and high voltage bypass assemblies which will be manufactured in Lincoln.

Japan tax cuts urged

Japan's Committee for Economic Development, one of four big Japanese economic organizations, said it would ask the Government and ruling Liberal Democratic Party to cut income tax by 400,000m yen (£930m) to 500,000m yen in fiscal 1982 starting next April to boost sagging personal spending.

The present taxable ceiling for a salaried worker, which has remained unchanged at 2.01m yen since 1977, should be lifted to about 2.20m yen.

□ The Canadian International Development Agency has signed three a agreements to provide India with C$125m in development assistance.

■ **Stock Markets**
FT Index 520.2
FT Gilts 64.49
FT All Share Index 307.26
Bargains 17,334

■ **Sterling**
$1.8990
Index 90.5
New York: $1.8995

■ **Dollar**
Index 106.6
DM2.2550

■ **Gold**
$403.00 up $4.50
New York: $393.37

■ **Money**
3 mth sterling 14 11/16-14 13/16
3 mth Euro $ 12 5/8-12 3/4
6 mth Euro $ 12 11/16-12 13/16
(Friday's close)

Gas from rubbish

Methane Development, a unit of Brooklyn Union Gas, and Getty Synthetic Fuels, have signed a joint venture agreement to build and operate a plant to produce pipeline quality gas from decomposing material at the world's largest rubbish dump in Staten Island, New York.

US oil group drop prices

Amoco and Conoco have rescinded a $1 a barrel increase in their buying price for United States crude oil, announced after last month's increase in Saudi Arabian crude prices.

Their buying prices dropped to about $35 (£18) a barrel for top quality sulphur-free crude from November 16.

Cash and carry cuts forecast

Britain's cash and carry industry faces leaner days and may have to further rationalize its operations, according to a report by Keynote Business Information.

The report has also forecast more closures, especially of smaller unprofitable units. It underlines the need for operators to computerize stock control as has been done by groups like Makro, Nurdin & Peacock and Lonsdale & Thompson.

The report says that the independent grocer is meeting the challenge of recession with the "alternative strategy" of longer opening hours including Sundays and bank holidays, and stocking "convenience" foods.

BUSINESS BRIEFING

Clausen call to Africa

Mr A. W. Clausen, said in Nairobi at the start of his first African tour since taking over the presidency of the World Bank, that economic development in Africa presented enormous difficulties and the World Bank alone could not solve these problems.

"Many countries are not enjoying good solid economic progress because their economic and political policies are not in the best shape to foster and sponsor economic growth", he said.

The World Bank was suggesting that African countries gave high priority to agricultural developments, to increase their food supplies. Some of them (such as Kenya, with a 3.9 per cent birth rate; had problems of population growth. There should also be a strong focus on energy, he added.

He commended Kenya for recognizing the role of private sector in the economy.

After his four-day visit to Kenya, Mr Clausen flew to Tanzania from where he goes to Malawi.

□ The World Bank has budgetted $230m for loans to Peru during 1981-82 and $250m during 1982-83, Mr Nicholas Ardito, the bank's vice-president said in Lima.

Ford plant 'takeover'

Ford is discussing employee ownership of a second production plant, a union official has said in Dearborn, Michigan.

Employees of the Detroit area plant would be asked to buy the plant, which Ford had previously indicated it plans to close.

Cash lift for weighing group

Optibal Holdings, the weighing control systems manufacturer, is to receive a £175,000 capital injection from the British Technology Group, Midland Bank Venture Capital and the Co-operative Bank to help it with marketing. Another £50,000 is being provided by the National Research Development Corporation which takes its total involvement in the project to £230,000.

THIS WEEK

Today: Sir Geoffrey Howe, Chancellor of the Exchequer, returns to the Treasury and Civil Service Select Committee to complete the evidence he began giving last week on the Government's economic policy. Mr Michael Heseltine, Environment Secretary, visits the West Midlands to promote measures for industrial economy.

Tomorrow: Provisional figures on unemployment and unfilled vacancies for November. Electronic Economic Development Committee discusses in London with Viscount Etienne Davignon, vice president of the Commission of the European Community, EEC policy for the electronics industry. Association of British Travel Agents begins four-day conference at Pheonix, Arizona.

Wednesday: British Steel Corporation chairman, Mr Ian MacGregor, gives evidence on BSC's corporate plan to the Industry and Trade Select Committee in London. British Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders meet the Japan Automobile Manufacturers' Association in London for two-day talks. Life Insurance Congress opens at Wembley.

Thursday: Final figures on October unemployment, overtime and short-time working in manufacturing industries (September) and industrial disputes and stoppages (October). Energy trends from the Department of Energy.

Friday: October figures (final) for car and commercial vehicle production.

Company results: Metal Box, Avana, Associated Leisure, Dundonian, Hambros, C. E. Heath, Ranks Hovis McDougall, Rothmans International, Johnson Matthey, Wedgwood, Kwik Save Discount, Burton, Comet Radiovision, Courtaulds, 600 Group, Redland, Rediffusion.

BUSINESS BOOKS

Disaster tales disappointing

Great commercial disasters
By Stephen Winkworth (illustrated by Michael Ffolkes)
(£2.50 paperback)

A few years ago, in Granadaland, club comics were given an opportunity to step on the first rung of the ladder to national stardom. A procession of comedians would deliver a series of occasionally ribald and often very funny jokes which were later preserved for posterity (and later generations of aspiring comedians) in a paperback published in 1972.

It is a curious thing, but when jokes from standup comics are committed to print a great deal of the impact is lost.

Reading Stephen Winkworth's *Great commercial disasters*, now also committed to paperback, whose back cover boasts of "this hilarious anthology of bizarre — but true — stories," I was reminded of the sense of disappointment experienced all those years before when I leafed through *Laugh with the comedians!*

There are some nice one liners, as they say in show business (right at the very end of the book unfortunately),

Some of the disasters that have amused Winkworth are, like many a joke, hoary favourites, such as the post-war ground nuts scheme. Others are of more recent vintage, including the the spectacular floater of the mid-1970's, otherwise known as the Lagos Cement Blockade.

In the flush of Nigeria's third national devolopment plan, large sums were to be lavished on new barracks, roads and assorted installations. The wizards at Nigeria's Defence Ministry worked out that around 20 million tons of cement would be needed. It was terrific business for the exporters and for the shipping companies but at the time the maximum cargo unloading capacity was a mere 2,000 tons a day. Simple arithmetic dictates that at that rate the cargoes would take 27 years to unload

Peter Hill

Scribe's first love

Money in the 1980s: How to make it, how to keep it.
By William Davis.
(Weidenfeld and Nicolson, £6.95.)

Presented with yet another book from him on money, it is still reasonable to ask why, if he knows so much about the stuff, William Davis still needs to write about it.

Unlike most City editors, he has qualifications for the job. Not only can he write, but he has also *made* some money. The distinguishing characteristic of City editors as a breed is pomposity rather than prosperity. Most settle for salary and a lifetime of dull lunching in the City. Hence are they assured of being deferred to, if only by share-pushers. The daily fix of flattery can become a drug, rendering the man insufferable and his writing unreadable.

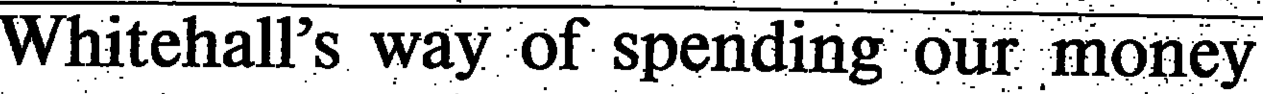
Even William Davis's best friends would concede that he can be insufferable, although in his case it is drive and not dreariness. He got out in time and, forsaking haunts of bull and bear, became editor of *Punch*. Now he has his own publishing company, among whose titles is *High Life*, the British Airways in-flight magazine.

The answer to the question why William Davis carried on writing, lies, I suspect, with another publisher, the first Lord Thomson of Fleet.

When I met Lord Thomson he was about to buy a new newspaper, but then he always was, just like William Davis is always about to bring out a new money book. Lord Thomson was then said to be about to buy *The Times*, although he denied it to my face.

I said to him: "I don't understand why you bother buying any more papers when you're so rich already." Lord Thomson shrugged and replied: "Well, I don't understand you writers, always writing, writing — where's the satisfaction in that." The satisfaction in writing is in writing. The satisfaction in making money is in the making, not the money. William Davis, entrepreneur and supersonic gossip, has it both ways.

Ross Davies



Ships queueing outside Lagos harbour, Nigeria: scenes like this were commonplace during the Lagos Cement Blockade of the mid-seventies

Whitehall's way of spending our money

The private Government of Public Money
By Hugh Heclo and Aaron Wildavsky
Macmillan, £20 hard cover, £7.95 paperback

There are only a handful of books on the British economy which might be described as classics. This is one of them. The authors are two American professors who produced in 1974 the definitive study of the way in which the British government spends our money.

They have now brought out a second edition which makes some concessions to the changes that have occurred since they first wrote but, after its preface, it remains essentially the same. This makes it just as well that the original book contained so much on the unchanging things in Whitehall, for the system which officials now work has changed out of all recognition.

The Public Expenditure Survey Committee (PESC) lies at the heart of the structure of the book. When the book was written it represented the consensus opinion which had produced what many people would have argued was the most sophisticated system of public spending control in the were made in "real" terms, such as the number of hospital beds. They were taken years in advance so that programmes were not disrupted by short-term economic crises, leaving schools half finished but useless.

These plans were, by the early seventies, increasingly integrated into a framework of thinking for the whole economy, with the growth in public spending usually aimed to be just below the growth in national output.

All this has now been swept away. The row at present going on within Whitehall about public spending is being conducted in cash terms for the year ahead. The old idea of medium-term planning has largely been abandoned. No one takes very seriously the plans for 1983 and beyond; it is next years spending decisions which are at issue. And the economic framework within which the Government tries to plan its course of action specifically rules out the idea that we can predict in advance how much the economy is going to grow and how much spending growth we can thus afford.

How did this change come about? It resulted, as the authors recognize, from the weaknesses which they detected in the PESC system, but which have become more severe over the years. All of those weaknesses were sustainable in a world where growth was steady and significant, inflation was low and the world economy seemed to be advancing smoothly along. In a stable economy, the PESC system gave stable public spending.

As the authors stress, the world has not been stable since the mid-seventies. The PESC system was asked to cope with things which were beyond its ability. The problem lay not so much in inflation, which the authors identify as the prime problem, as in the combination of recession and a huge increase in the relative price of public services.

In 1974-75 and 1979-80 a newly-elected Government accepted without thinking a huge increase in the cost of its pay bill. Nothing in the old system of control (looking at volumes of services provided) really gave a way of dealing with that. At no stage did the warning bells ring, telling ministers that by increasing the cost of the services the public sector was providing they were forcing themselves either to increase the total of public spending or to cut services.

This was only one of the forces which led to a huge unplanned explosion in public spending in the mid-seventies, but it was politically the most important in terms of producing the backlash. This has led to severe strains on the system.

Yet even the new cash-based system which is being used this year for the first time is not proof against many of the snares which brought about the fall of PESC. The greatest single mistake made was to conceal the true committment to future spending by making over-optimistic assumptions. The Conservative government cooked the books on its spending plans in 1980 by pretending that the nationalized industries would move swiftly into surplus. They did not and the reality that cuts had not been agreed has been steadily emerging ever since.

The new system contains inflation rate projections for years after 1983. This is set at 6 per cent in 1983-84 but very few economists would believe that such a low figure is achievable then.

These issues get relatively brief treatment in the book.

Buy this book if you have not read the first edition. It tells you more than any other about how the Government was and is run. But hope fervently that Heclo and Wildavsky will come back soon to give us the thorough reexamination that we now need.

David Blake

East Europe in the Third World dialogue

East-West-South economic interactions between three worlds, edited by Christopher Saunders,
(Macmillan, £20.)

What are the prospects for the East, the West and the Third World (the South as it is more frequently described) cooperating to promote world economic development? And, to what extent can the capitalist and socialist nations combine forces in the fight to eradicate poverty? These are the questions this book seeks to answer. It is based on papers given at the sixth "Workshop on East-West European Economic Interaction", organized by the Vienna Institute for Comparative Economic Studies.

The workshop was held in May 1980 at the Inter-University Centre, Dubrovnik. It was attended by nearly 50 economists from East and West Europe, North America and the developing nations.

Some of the individual papers contain interesting insights on the nature of the relationship between the three worlds; and the contributions from East European economists are particularly revealing for readers who are not familiar with the East's attitudes on these questions.

Course of economic insularity

Although expressing sympathy with the plight of the Third World, the East has tended to pursue a course of economic insularity, taking the view that the problems of the developing countries result from colonialism.

But, the book fails to answer the questions it poses. The prospects for cooperation remain as unclear as before. There are forces at work which seem likely to raise the level of trade between East and South in coming years, but the main factor is the likely increase in East European demand for oil from the Third World. This will whittle away the traditional trade surplus the East has with the South.

A fairly rapid increase in East-South trade could cause some fundamental changes in the development policies of the East Europeans, it is suggested. None the less, economic relations between the two groups are seen as evolving on a bilateral basis, rather than as part of a broader, tripartite arrangement for supporting international development.

Diversifying sources of supply

One economist calculates that there were 88 projects between 1976 and 1979 that might be seen as constituting tripartite industrial cooperation. This compares with 138 during the years 1965-1975. Whether these projects really qualify as "tripartite", or whether they represent straight East-West cooperation in third countries is hard to say, as the contributor points out.

However, the developing countries *do* have a *strong* interest in the echievement of closer economic relations between East and West, as well as in the success of detente. Drawing the East out of its isolationism is seen as an essential requirement for any *global* approach to tackling economic development. And if this also contributed to the development of industry in the East, it would afford the South the opportunity to diversify its sources of supply.

Yet, even this sould be double-edged for the South. Many exports from the East — raw materials and simple manufactures — compete with the exports of the developing nations. The growth of Eastern industrial exports to the West might simply displace Third World exports from their traditional markets.

Melvyn Westlake

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

A watershed in the monetary year

Last week should have proved something of a watershed in the present financial year. With the October money supply figures finally out of the way, the worst inflationary effects of the civil servants' dispute should now be over. Chancellor and Governor may even feel able to sit back and contemplate putting to flight over the next few months all those who would suggest that the money supply is wildly out of *control*.

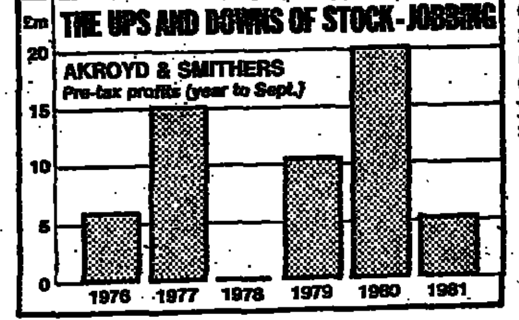
Their starting pointing is not, of course, all that auspicious. The 1.7 per cent growth in sterling M3 in October *brings the total growth since February*, the base month for the present target period, to 12.25 per cent — an annual rate of growth of about 19 per cent compared with *the official* aim of an annual rate of growth of six to ten per cent in the 14 months to next April.

To put it another way, the growth of sterling M3 since February of *£8,250m* already amounts to rather more than the full amount allowed by the Government to cover the whole 14-month period. So the authorities are faced with a tall order, even if the unwinding of the effects of the civil servants' dispute should exert at least one powerful contractionary *influence from* here on.

All this raises two questions. Will the authorities, in fact, bother to make a serious attempt to finish the year close to the original target? And what implications is their chosen strategy likely to have for interest rates?

The noises coming from ministers at the moment tend to suggest that they expect to finish the year appreciably closer to their target than many monetary analysts are presently predicting. One might be inclined to take such pronouncements as no more than an attempt to bolster market confidence. The Bank of England has, however, made it abundantly clear both that it wants only a measured and orderly decline in interest rates and that it remains an active seller of Government debt.

At the same time, it is difficult to see any *over-whelming* virtue in the authorities trying to hit their target merely to score a point. There are, in any case, several sets of mitigating circumstances the authorities can plead to justify at least a degree of overshoot.



First, they will probably be lucky to gather in much more than three-quarters of the £5,000m or so of deferred revenue still owing them. What remains outstanding at the year-end may be worth about 1 per cent in Sterling M3 terms (and will doubtless be considered a small bonus with which to kick off *next year*).

Second, the authorities can point to the changing nature of banking business. The High Street banks are steadily increasing their share of the saving/home loan markets, a structural development that may add one to two per cent to Sterling M3 this year (without seriously inflating PSL 2, the broader measure of private-sector liquidity).

A more important consideration, however, is whether the authorities are particularly bothered about the odd point or two on Sterling M3 any longer, or, indeed, whether they treat Sterling M3 as of much importance at all.

Quite clearly, and quite rightly, the idea has just about disappeared that lip-service must still be *blindly* paid to an imperfect monetary aggregate when it can neither be consistently controlled nor consistently made to stick to a chosen path at an acceptable economic and political cost.

Instead, we now have a policy — albeit it semi-official — which includes the exchange rate as an intermediate target. Additionally, a whole range of financial indicators are being used to give a feel of the appropriateness of the general monetary stance at any given time.

That is not, however, the same as *saying* that Sterling M3 *is of no use*, or that there is no virtue in the authorities getting rather closer to their target than last year, when the underlying growth rate approached 16 *per* cent against the aim of seven to eleven per cent.

Bank lending

The main worries and uncertainties lie elsewhere. First and foremost, the trend in bank lending to the private sector has already led to a sharp rise in interest rates.

The particular problem here is that the driving force in this upturn in lending appears to have come largely from the personal sector. The danger, of course, is that the personal sector will be slow to respond to the increased cost of money, while the industrial sector will be deterred from building up production and stocks. Given the Prime Minister's emphasis of late on export-led growth, the problem is a potentially serious one. If it does not show signs of righting itself early in the new year, then the calls for tough direct controls on personal-sector lending are bound to intensify.

Meanwhile, it looks rather as if the authorities may try to reduce *the* impact of buoyant lending on Sterling M3 by attempting to fund the bulk of the PSBR by public-sector debt sales. Whether that is a wholly desirable way of going about things is, perhaps, questionable. The authorities still rely more heavily on medium- and long-term funding, and funding from a higher interest rate base than is healthy.

Where does this leave us? With deferred tax coming in steadily, the Government should feel reasonably relaxed about the public-sector influence on monetary expansion. The PSBR over the second half of the financial year may not actually be negative, but it should at least be fairly small.

The second area of uncertainty concerns "external" items. Movements of funds across the exchanges continue to be large and volatile. There are obvious worries as to what might *happen* if, for instance, United Kingdom residents who have been rapidly accumulating foreign currency deposits this year decided that the time had *come* to switch back. These types of movements are so difficult to predict, however, that they can probably only be taken into account once a very clear trend has already been established.

The exchange rate

More important in the short term is the exchange rate itself. It is now clear that the authorities want to see the *exchange rate maintained* in a band of perhaps $1.80 to $2.00. Given that aim, the decline in overseas confidence in the United Kingdom this year and the weakness of the *oil price* means that premium interest rates are once again the order of the day.

At the moment, a policy of high interest *rates for external motives* is compatible with the dictates of domestic policy. By the first quarter of next year the *situation* could be rather different, but if *interest* rates are not almost back to last summer's levels by then, and, if the economy is showing fresh signs of faltering, the retrospective judgment will *inevitably* be that the authorities' attempts at an exchange rate/interest rate mix was poorly judged. Time will tell.

Britain's travel agents are hunting for more business in America. Derek Harris reports

Still chasing the dollar tourist

Phoenix, Arizona, looms large this week in the calculations of those in the British travel industry concerned with inveigling more foreign tourists to the United Kingdom. It is there that the Association of British Travel Agents (Abta) *is holding its* thirty-first annual convention.

It will be the setting for an intensive "Sell Britain" campaign. The British Tourist Authority, whose job is selling Britain abroad, is again about to revise downwards its estimate of foreign visitors to the United Kingdom this year.

The travel agents have been busy this year *selling* mainly foreign package holidays to British holiday makers. They have been doing it so successfully that the United Kingdom is for the first time in years virtually certain to have a current account deficit on tourism this year.

Abta conventions in recent years have never been merely junkets for the legions of *high street travel agents. For* key figures in the British travel trade, from airline chiefs and heads of hotel chains to teams from the tourist boards, it has always been an important focus of business.

This time the travel chiefs will be huddling together with their American counterparts on two scores. Apart from the effort to drum up foreign business for Britain from all quarters, there has been growing anxiety about the fall in the number of Britons heading for the United States.

Britain's package tour companies, seizing the opportunities of strong sterling and a growing price-war among airlines on the north Atlantic routes, developed a mass market to the United States mainly through Miami. In 1979 the amount of United Kingdom visitors to America jumped 39 per cent over the previous year. In 1980 the increase was 27 per cent.

But in the year ended this August, the amount of United Kingdom visitors to America rose only nine per *cent, with the rise pegged to* around four per cent in the peak tourist months of July and August. As a consequence most package tour companies are concentrating on expanding their programmes to Mediterranean destinations, particularly Spain and Italy.

There could next year still be some growth in holiday-making to the United States especially if sterling retains its recent strength. Some of the tour operators are still adding to their United States programmes as well as offering more varied holidays. Also, competition among the airlines is still intense ensuring keen prices for charter seats. Nevertheless, in*creased* fuel costs show up on long-haul destinations like this, and the price war is expected to be tempered by rises of up to 30 per cent over the next six months.

The British tour operators, most of whom are expanding programmes in a fight for a *share of the market*, are expecting next year's overall market at best to break even with this year's. Some forecast a 5 per cent decline *following this year's summer* season increase of between 5 and 10 per cent.

Some operators' winter sun holiday sales are as much as 20 per cent down on last year's with a 10 per cent average decline likely. The determination of Britons to *give holidays near top spending* priority is showing signs of cracking.

The slowing of United States bookings *pales beside* the problems facing those trying to sell Britain as a holiday destination to the Americans. BTA's strategic plan at the beginning of this year was looking to 12.5 million visitors to Britain from all destinations during *1981 but by the summer's end* this was revised to around 12m.

In view of the latest returns the BTA is lowering expectations further to 11.5m. To the end of August foreign visitor traffic was down just over 10 per cent on the same period last year. By the end of August there was a £236m tourism deficit on current account, British resi*dents' spending* abroad having risen 19 per cent to £2,178m while overseas visitors' spending in Britain decreased five per cent to £1,942m.



Tourists in central London: fewer in number and spending less.

The main culprit has been a *decline in visitors* from EEC countries. This is a blow because it was an upsurge in continental visitors last year which somewhat offset a decline in American tourists.

In 1978, when the United Kingdom was a bargain for those with strong dollar *currency, American visitors* accounted for almost 20 per cent of visitors to Britain. Last year, as the number of American visitors dropped five per cent, this proportion slipped to 16.7 per cent.

More seriously, in the view of falling tourism earnings, more Americans holidaying in Britain were modest *spenders like the* "back-packing" youngsters.

The first quarter of this year saw the decline ease; American visitors were down two per cent compared with the same period the year before. There was a three per cent rise *in the second* quarter. But July, the Royal Wedding month, saw only a marginal rise of 0.4 per cent, lending weight to the belief that to create a tourism boom a big event needs a year's *advance organizing* and publicity. Also, the worldwide television coverage of the wedding might take some blame.

August saw the upturn back to 3.5 per cent bringing the increase for the year so *far to 1.7 per cent* — nowhere near to wiping out the decline of 1980. At least the wedding gave Britain unparalleled publicity, especially in America.

The effect could show itself as the Americans, with a reputation for booking package tours early, make their decisions now where to take their 1982 holidays; or so the argument ran with the British tourist chiefs as they flew to Phoenix, fingers crossed.

There are other factors wwhich could add weight to the British promotional arguments. Britain's hotels can now be shown to offer better value, particlarly to the increasing number of Americans who are moving down market from five-star accommodation.

The greater willingness of hotels to quote firm prices earlier is already showing signs of influencing the incentive travel market, according to BTA. American companies represent an important slice of the incentive travel sector as *they* offer holidays as rewards to top salesmen or customers.

The easing of the United States taxation restrictions on delegates going to conferences outside the United States could also be a boost to the conference market.

At least the bids for more custom for Britain will not fail in Phoenix for want of trying. Among those involved in presentations and promotions, apart from BTA, are the English, Scottish and Northern Ireland tourist boards. The English board will bang the drum for its 1982 Maritime England promotion. There is even a *session at the Abta convention* devoted to Britain's internal tourism and incoming trade, with Lord Parry, the Wales Tourist Board chairman, among those in the platform line-up.

Brazil and the petrodollar bogey

São Paulo

Senhor Delfim Netto, Brazil's planning minister, recently returned to Brasilia after a 17-day visit to five European countries, with loans, export credits, and deals amounting to $2,400m (£1,263m).

How did he do it in a year when by all calculations the economy will show virtually no growth at all? Industrial *output is down* 6 per cent on last year, and if it were not for increased farm output, the economy would have declined.

Why are the bankers handing out between $15,000m and $20,000m in new loans and money to amortize the *existing debt*, now nearing the $60,000m mark?

This year has seen unemployment rise by at least a million, and many millions more are working part time. There has been rioting in one city, Salvador, and several others, notably Belo Horizonte, have been virtually occupied by police. Severe unrest has returned to the countryside, with peasant squatters and landowner's gunmen resorting to shootouts over plots of land.

While he was in London, Senhor Delfim estimated that by 1983, Brazil's debt would reach about $75,000m, which implies that if the ratio of debt to exports is to remain at about this year's 2.3 times, exports would have to have risen to almost $33,000m, compared with this years' $24,000m — a very tall order.



Senhor Delfim Netto: can he repeat the "miracle" of a decade ago?

What is puzzling is that the bankers do not seem to share the pessimism which is for the first time in many years gaining ground in Brazil, perhaps one of the most dangerous signs for a nation where a long suffering majority remains passive *largely because of the until*now justified feeling that things will be better tomorrow than they are today.

Patrick Knight

For the first time in decades, the middle classes are having great difficulty in getting well paid jobs, while housing, motoring and general living costs soar. The quality of life in the great cities, where two-thirds of *Brazilians now* live, is patently deteriorating.

Yet despite all this, Senhor Delfim and the bankers seem to have completely ignored, and even ridiculed, serious calls for the renegotiation of the debt as a way out of the strait jacket. The pleas have come from *such eminent* figures as ex-planning minister Senhor Celso Furtado.

Most bankers do not question Senhor Delfim's still rosy view, because they really have no option. With surplus petrodollars pouring into *their* bank on the one hand, and very few apparently secure options as to where to place them on the other, what else can they do with the money?

The bankers see Senhor Delfim as largely responsible *for the "miracle" of 1968-72*, when the economy grew by more than ten per cent a year for several years. They trust him, and connive at his analysis, because they see no better alternative.

Last year, the warning signs were out for Brazil. Although the economy grew by 8½ per cent, inflation soared to 120 per cent a year, and the trade gap was widening fast. Senhor Delfim did what the bankers asked, and slammed on the brakes. There may be nil growth this year, but exports are 20 per cent more *than in 1980*, and probably more important, imports have been sharply cut. Last month's inflation was 4 per cent, half that of February. *This was the* reassurance the bankers needed that Senhor Delfim could be tough, and most have now joined the queue with their loans.

Brazil will now easily obtain the new money needed by the end of the year, and reserves will probably rise again, despite high interest rates costing the country an extra $5,000m in higher *charges, and lower than* hoped for export earnings.

But what will happen in 1982? There are to be a series of elections next November which the government has to win, if the governing party backed by the military is to be in a position to nominate the next president, and the next government, and thus continue present policies. There will have to be growth again, and thus an increase in demand for the goods which have to be imported — oil, fertilizers, chemicals and *non-ferrous metals*.

People will start buying all those cars and consumer durables which they held back on *this* year, *diverting* them away from earning dollars. The result will almost certainly be a lurch back into the red for trade, along with a renewed acceleration of inflation. Bankers in London and elsewhere will start to fret, as, judged by the only measures *which* they apparently consider, Brazil will be doing badly.

All this might not matter if it were not that a multitude of essential programmes are being neglected in the titanic struggle to keep the bankers sweet and the dollars flowing. *The debt continues to* rise by 10 per cent a year, now fuelled by the need to borrow billions to service it, and without actually achieving anything new with the money. Success is measured by the ability to pay the interest, and nobody expects the principle to be reduced.

Senhor Delfim is now blaming social security spending, and a wage system which gives the lowest paid workers rises slightly above the rate of inflation, for fuelling inflation. And when *Senhor Delfim speaks*, cuts are pretty sure to follow. Housing conditions for most Brazilians are still appalling, and the transport systems, drainage, and the *provision* of parks and recreation facilties are woefully inadequate. Schools and hospitals are unable to cope.

Senhor Delfim assures the bankers that the borrowed billions will be paid for by *such massive schemes* as *the* enormous Carajas iron ore project, aluminium smelters, and agricultural schemes in the dry land. But the promise of jam tomorrow, now cuts little ice with the average Brazilian. This year, the subtle game now being *played by Senhor Delfim and* the bankers, with each side fully understanding its logic, and aware of the others needs and tactics, is running smoothly. But the steady ebbing away of that essential confidence of most Brazilians, a new and very dangerous trend *probably not given* due weight in the ivory towers of isolated Brasilia, could be its undoing. With $60,000m or $70,000m at stake, bankers might be in for a shock in the not too distant future, but they will only have themselves to *blame*.

Business Diary profile: Terry Duffy and the AUEW

Safe after a landslide election victory last year in his £11,162 a year post, president of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers, until he retires in 1987, Terry Duffy is one of the most influential and secure union leaders in Britain. How, with whom, and to what ends he wields that influence over the next decade will help to determine much of the shape of the labour movement.

Politically, both in the TUC where he helped to push through proposals that could radically shift the balance of the general council to the right, and in the Labour Party, 1981 has been the year in which Duffy delivered.

He brought home not only his own union's crucial 875,000 block vote, but thanks to some manoeuvring and a little arm-twisting those of enough others to ensure the biggest change in the composition of the party executive in 30 years.

In fact, he had shown long before this *autumn* that he was a considerably more cunning politician than many of his more sophisticated colleagues realised when he first beat the better known Bob Wright to succeed Hugh Scanlon as union president in 1977.

To have risen in nine years from being a Lucas Aerospace shop steward to the top job in Britain's second biggest union takes a little more than the large polls engendered by a postal ballot, a largely sympathetic popular press, and a well-run political machine.

Well-built and physically tough, Mr Duffy, who is 59, was an excellent boxer in his youth.

He was born, one of 11 children, in a Wolverhampton back-to-back with a communal *lavatory* and water pump. His admirers believe that his continued electoral success, culminating last year in a landslide first ballot victory which guaranteed him the presidency until he retires, lies partly in a common touch which makes him more at home in a working man's club than at a cocktail party.

An affable, non-swearing Roman Catholic, he is fond of telling collegues: "Never forget the people who put us here". Duffy's ill-thought out decision, cancelled this week, to make a private fact finding trip to South Africa with the steel workers' Bill Sirs, is one of a series of gaffes which began at a Wolverhampton constituency Labour Party dinner in the sixties. Rising at the end of the meal he proposed a loyal toast to Harold Wilson instead of the Queen by mistake.



"... and in the right corner ...": Terry Duffy, AUEW president (seated) and general secretary, Sir John Boyd

He has no pretentions to being an intellectual. By the sheer weight of his job he is "one of the gold plated six", the TUC team on the National Economic Development Council, but he is said at times to have alarmed even close political allies like Mr James Callaghan with his rough and ready approach to economic isues.

He has, moreover, little time for constitutional minutiae and he has left much of the detailed planning of the right's strategy in the AUEW to more subtle operators, in particular the union's general secretary Sir John Boyd.

What, however, he has imparted to his supporters is his own self confidence and a sense of purpose. He has been criticized for not thinking deeply enough about the *union's industrial future in a* fast changing technological society, but he believes passionately in the need to break down the barrier between blue and white-collar workers.

Nevertheless, his progress on the industrial front has been somewhat erratic since he took over as president four years ago. Senior BL directors may have reserved *most of their venom for the* TGWU's Alex Kitson but they were seriously taken aback by the aggressive stance struck initially by Duffy over the 3.8 per cent offer — contrasting with his later appeal to the members to return to work on an only modestly improved offer.

Equally baffling, at least at first, has been Duffy's tough stance on the "tea Break" strike at BL.

The secret may lie in the national engineering dispute in 1979, one of the most damaging industrial series of strikes in the industry since the war.

Duffy hadn't wanted a strike and indeed it was foisted on him by the fortuitous replacement of single right winger on the union's national committee. Nevertheless, once it began Duffy gave every outward sign of being determined to win something from it. The outcome as he now repeatedly points out was the 39-hour week, one of the first deals of its kind in European manufacturing industry; he *is understandably anxious to* resist attempts to claw back the cost of that settlement, by reducing relaxation periods.

Duffy has plenty of work ahead of him. Immediately he will almost sell to a moderate dominated national committee on November 30 the second single figure settlement in the engineering industry for two years. He will press on with the so far abortive attempt to break loose from uneasy federation with the AUEW's left led *Technical* Administrative Supervisory Staffs' section so it can amalgamate with other manual craft unions, and he will continue to do what he does best: consolidate the forces of the right in the labour party and TUC.

Donald Macintyre

What the Marathon Oil bid may cost US Steel

Washington.—The $6,300m (£3,300m) offer of United States Steel Corporation to buy the oft-quoted Marathon Oil Company may result in one of the biggest takeovers in American history, but not necessarily one of the best, in the opinion of a surprisingly large number of Wall Street analysts.

Even before the merger is consumated, there is talk on Wall Street that it will break US Steel financially, forcing America's largest steelmaker to sell off viable coal assets and other properties just to keep up with the interest payments.



Mr David Roderick (left), chairman of US Steel and Mr William Tavoulareas, president of Mobil.

Brokers' views

Other concerns have been raised as well. If the Marathon merger is consumated, will it not trigger a new wave of takeovers of undervalued companies in the energy field, thus putting inflationary pressures on the money supply as bidding wars escalate

□ What does it mean in terms of the long-term health of the American steel industry, if US Steel is unable to complete its modernization programme and the government withdraws tax and regulatory support?

And, finally, will the Federal Trade Commission review of the US Steel bid and a prior, unfriendly bid by Mobil Oil for Marathon, produce a clear Reagan Administration Anti-trust policy needed to guide corporations in their acquisition plans?

These are questions raised in the wake of last week's dramatic new instalment in the continuing saga of Marathon Oil which has finally accepted a suitor after spurning numerous others, most notably the giant Mobil Company.

The questions produce slightly different answers, depending on which side of Wall Street—the steel or the oil industry side—they are addressed.

Among oil industry analysts the takeover is welcomed for two reasons. First, it will preserve the independence and the management of Marathon, thus maintaining a greater degree of competition in the oil industry. And, secondly, it will force Washington to send clear signals to Wall Street as to what the government will accept in the form of energy-related mergers.

If the Marathon merger is given a green light, there are companies who have already arranged standby bank credits, waiting in the wings to offer for other potential takeover candidates such as Cities Service, Kerr-McGee and Sun Oil, according to analysts with the investment house of Bache Halsey Stuart and Shields.

"These offers are raising the consciousness level of informed investors to the fact that oil through acquisition is still cheap", said Mr Sanford Margasush, senior oil analyst for Bache.

As a result, there was considerable movement last week in the shares of companies which have been targeted as likely takeover candidates. Mr Margasush said that Phillips Petroleum and Amerada Hess must be included on this most-wanted list.

The stalkers are the really big oil companies, such as Gulf Oil, Texaco and Mobil, who have been seeking sources of domestic oil reserves. There are other, non-energy companies who are also looking for firms to acquire.

Bailey Morris

Weekly list of fixed-interest stocks

Stock	Latest Price	Prev Price
Alb & Wilson 7¾ Deb '85-90	61¾	61¾
All Pty Hldgs 9½ Ln '92-97	61	61½
All-Lyons 6¾ Deb '87-92	51	52
Do 7¾ Ln '93-98	54¼	51¾
AB Foods 5½ Ln '87-2002	19p	19p
Assoc Elec 6 '78-83	85⅞	85¾
Do 6¾ Deb '86-91	59¼	57½
BICC 7¼ Deb '90-95	58⅛	56¼
BLMC 6 '98-2003	31	30
Do 7½ '87-92	39½	39
Do 8 Ln '98-2003	39	38
BOC 5¼ Deb '81-86	86	85¾*
Do 9 Tonnage 1988	83¼	83*
Bank of Ireland 7 Ln '86-91	55	62½
Barclays Bank 8¼ '86-93	60	58¼
Barclays Int 7½ '86-91	60	57¼
Bass Ltd 5¼ Ln '87-92	40½	38½
Do 7¼ '92-97	53¼	51½
Do 8¼ Deb '87-92	64½	62
Beecham 6¼ Ln '78-83	83*	83¼*
Do 8½ Ln '84-94	59½	58⅛
Bibby 10¼ Deb '94-99	72	70
Birmid Qual 7½ Ln '87-92	47	47½
Blue Circle 7 Deb '85-95	58¼	57¼
Do 9 Deb '92-97	64¾	63
Boots 6 Ln '78-83	87½	88¼
Do 7¾ '88-93	56¾	55½
Bridon 8 Deb '88-93	60¼	60¼
Brit Am Tob 7 Ln '82-87	83¼	83¼
Brit Shoe 7 '80-82	97	96¼
Brooke Bond 5¼ Ln 2003-08	36	33¼
Burmah Oil 8¼ Ln '91-96	59¼	57¼*
Do 7½ Ln '81-86	71¼*	70¾*
Burton Gp 9¼ Ln '98-2003	59¾	56
Cadbury Schweppes 8¾ Ln '93-2004	53	52
Coats Patons 4½ Ln 2002-07	39¼*	38*
Do 7½ '90-95	50¼*	48¼*
Courage 6¾ Ln 2004-09	42	40½
Do 8 2nd Db '89-94	61	58½

Stock	Latest Price	Prev Price
Courtaulds 6⅛ Ln '94-96	43	42
Do 7 '82-87	68¼	68
Do 7¾ Deb '89-94	57½	56¼
Debenhams 6¼ 2nd Deb	53¾	51¾
Do 6½ Ln '86-91	54	50
Do 7¾ 2002-07	51	45
Distillers 7¼ '88-93	55½	53½
Dunlop 6¾ Deb '85-90	65	65
English Elec 6 Deb '80-85	77*	78*
Fisons 6¼ '84-89	59	57¾
GEC 7¼ '87-92	56	54¼
Do 7¾ '88-93	57½	55½
Gen Acc 7¾ '92-97	55½	53½
Glaxo 7¾ '85-95	27¼	26¼
Glynwed 10¾ Ln '94-99	66½	65⅞
Grand Met 10 '91-96	67¾	65
GUS 6¾ Ln	35	35
Do 7½ Ln '83-88	68¼	67
Do 8½ Ln '93-98	57	55¼
Hawker Sid 7¼ Deb '87-92	65	64
Huntley & Palmer 7¾ Deb '90-95	57½*	57½*
ICI 5½ '94-2004	39⅛	37½
Do 7¼ Ln '86-91	58⅞	56¼
Do 8 '88-93	61⅛	59¾
Imperial Gp 10½ Ln '90-95	67¾	69¾
Do 7⅛ 2004-09	48¼	45½
Initial Services 8 Ln '88-93	56	60¼
Int Stores 7⅞ Ln 2003-08	50½	49
Land Securities 8⅛ '92-97	59	57
Laporte 10¼ Deb '94-99	69	65¼
Lewis's Inv Tst 6½ 2nd '85-90	58½	59½
Lucas 7½ '85-88	64	64
MEPC 8 Ln. 200-05	53½	50
Metal Box 10¼ '92-97	68¼	67
Midland Bank 10¾ Ln '93-98	74½	74
Nat West Bank 9 Ln 1995	62½*	61*
Rank Hovis 8⅞ Ln '91-93	61¾	60
Do 6⅛ Ln '83-88	59¾	60

Stock	Latest Price	Prev Price
Reckitt & Col 6¾ Deb '85-90	59¾	59
Reed Int 7¼ Deb '90-95	64	64
Rugby Port Cem 6 '93-98	44⅛	43⅛
Sainsbury (J) 7¼ Deb '87-92	64	64
Scot Newcastle 5¾ Deb	80	80
Do 7⅛ Deb '89-08	59	57⅛
Slough Est 7½ Deb '85-90	63⅛	63½
Smith (W. H.) 5⅛ Ln	33¼	33
Spillers 7 Deb '78-83	88¼	88
Do 7⅞ Deb '84-89	63½	63¼
Tate and Lyle 7¼ Deb '89-94	55¼	55¾
Thomson Org 3 Deb '64-94	73	73
Do 7¼ '87-92	58½	60
Tilling (T) 8⅛ Ln '89-94	59½	57½
Tootal 4¾ Perp Deb	33¼	31½
Truman Ltd 7¼ Deb '88-93	54¼	54¼
Turner & Newall 8 Ln '87-93	59	58
UDS 7⅞ Deb '85-90	62¼	62
Do 10¼ Deb '89-94	70½	70½
Unigate 6⅛ Ln '91-96	47½	46
Do 7¾ Deb '86-91	64	64
Unilever 6¾ Deb '85-88	64½	63½
Watney 7¼ Ln '94-99	49⅛	49¾
Do 8 Ln '90-95	58	56
Whitbread 7¼ Ln '95-99	49½	47½
Do 7¾ Ln '96-2000	54	50½
CONVERTIBLES		
Adwest 10⅛ '95-2000	218	192
AB Foods 7½ '94-2004	355	355
BLMC 7¼ '82-87	43½	43½
Beecham 5 '84-94	260	235
Bowater 7 93-97	90*	91*
Guest Keen 6¾ 1985	73½*	71½*
Imperial Gp 8 '85-90	63	62
Ind & Gen 4½ '93-99	135	135
MEPC 6⅛ '95-2000	75½	71½
Midland Bank 7½ '83-93	69	70⅛
Romney Tst 4¼ '73-98	115	115
Tate & Lyle 13 '94-99	83	82
Temple Bar 6 '87-91	82½	83

* Ex dividend

Braham's broadside against Fieldwood

A further salvo has been fired in the two-month takeover battle by an investment holding company, Fieldwood, for the mechanical engineers, Braham Millar Group.

Millar's chairman, Mr G. Ross Russell, has once again urged shareholders to reject Fieldwood's revised 30p-a-share offer which values the company at £3.7m.

For the six months to the end of September, Mr Russell says pretax profits came out of the red. On sales down around £1m up £3.17m, the group made £3,000, against a loss of £115,000 over the same period last time and he is paying a half-time dividend of 0.4285p, equal to its total dividend for the whole of last year.

Mr Russell says that turnover is rising and order book is higher than at any time in the last 16 months. The order intake in September and October this year was more than £2m, compared with £1.1m at the same time last year.

Mr Russell says that recent transactions have produced cash of £1m and an annual saving of £220,000 in overhead has been achieved, and the company's recently modernized foundry has trebled its sales of specialist-parts for North Sea oil and gas pipelines.

Fieldwood, incorporated less than a year ago and whose shares are principally owned by Mr B. F. McCarthy, his family and Mr N. P. Mearing-Smith, has bought a private gold and silver neckchains business in May.

An initial 24p-a-share offer for Millar attracted just 2 per cent acceptances, although Fieldwood still owns about 13.4 per cent of Millar stock.

Business appointments

Two join board of Lex Service Group

Mr Anthony J. Whitton and Mr Peter Turnbull have joined the board of Lex Service Group as executive directors.

Mr Plato Malozemoff has been made a director of Consolidated Gold Fields.

Mr Michael F. West, vice-president and secretary, will become managing director of Monsanto Oil Company of the UK, from Janaury 1. He will succeed Mr James E. Teddlie, who has been named director of International Exploration at the company's headquaters in Houston, Texas. Mr Harrison F. Murray, vice-president of Exploration, Monsanto Oil Company, will continue to be responsible for the company's ongoing exploration programme in the United Kingdom, and for a new group being formed to expand exploration in Europe/Africa.

Mr Richard Warren has been made chief geologist of Monsanto Oil Company of the United Kingdom.



Mr Denis Allport of Metal Box.

Worst may be over for Courtaulds

Shares of Courtaulds have undergone a revaluation in recent weeks with the price closing at 67p on Friday, a rise on the week of 3p.

Jobbers claim the shares have been undervalued this year since the group turned in a disastrous set of figures which showed profits in 1980 plunging from £68m to £5m. Now, however, there are signs that the worst of the group's troubles may be over and the City has been quick to heed the news. The first indications of whether the group is on the mend will be available on Thursday when the group unveils its half-year statement.

Current estimates for Courtaulds' performance range from £15m to £20m compared with the corresponding figure of £2.8m. While little improvement is expected in the group's domestic operations the picture for its overseas interests will provide a sharp contrast.

The falling value of the pound will naturally enough favour Courtaulds' overseas profits when translating back into sterling, as well as making its goods that much more competitive.

In addition, the contribution from International Paints, of which Courtaulds owns 88 per cent, is again expected to improve after contributing £22m last year.

Cost elimination should also play its part in recovery with the group soon benefiting from wage bill reductions after the high level of redundancies.

But at home volume may well show a further downturn and although destocking has been completed heavy competition has meant a failure to increase prices. After cutting the dividend last year most analysts reckon on restoration this time round with an initial payment of 1.5p.

Estimates for the full year range from £50m to £70m and, although much will depend on

This week

the sterling/dollar ratio, it will still be well short of the £120m achieved in 1975.

Today's first-half profits from Metal Box are not expected to show much signs of improvement with analysts talking in terms of between £14m to £18m compared with the corresponding figures of £19m restated.

The problems with its United Kingdom open-top cans remains as acute as ever with excess capacity and falling prices providing a continual drain. Conditions at Stelrad remain dull, and although there are signs that the worst may be over, the cuts in government spending and flat business in the building industry have again taken their toll.

On a brighter note, plastics and paper should chip in with increased contributions and the weaker pound has done wonders for its overseas earnings, particularly in South Africa.

Recent rationalization measures, including the shedding of 19 per cent of the work force, should now have worked through and gone some way to improving the balance sheet.

But on the dividend front the payment is likely to be held at last year's reduced level of 6p a share gross. Looking to the second half the company will be hoping for a severe winter to help push sales of soup and hot beverages. But even so estimates range from £30m to £40m—still well below the 1979 figure of £62.8m.

As part of its battle recently to fend off the attentions of British Sugar, Ranks Hovis McDougall forecast full-year profits of £45m, compared with the previous year's £33.5m.

The profits, it is said, will not contain any exceptional items but still leave analysts puzzled as to how the group managed to achieve such a strong second-half performance. At the halfway stage profits rose by just under £1m to £21.6m.

Board meetings of the week

TODAY—Interims: Associated Leisure, Avana, Cambrian and General Securities, Elswick—Hopper, John Foster, London and Liverpool Trust, Metal Box, Vinten Group. Finals: Concentric.

TOMORROW—Interims: Barker & Dobson, BPB Industries, Hambros, C. E. Heath, Amos Hinton, Mansfield Brewery, Old Swan Hotel (Harrogate), Parkland Textile, Transparent Paper, R. Kelvin Watson. Finals: Ranks Hovis McDougall.

WEDNESDAY—Interims: Anderson Strathclyde, Brickhouse Dudley, Cocksedge Holdings, Monks Investment Trust, Rothmans International, Wedgwood, Witan Investment. Finals: Burton Group, Comet Radiovision, Kwik Save Discount, Long and Hambly, Scottish Cities Investment Trust, Spring Grove Services.

THURSDAY—Interims: Anglo American Corporation of South Africa, Buckleys Brewery (9 months), Carless Capel and Leonard, Courtaulds, Extel Group, French Kier, Arthur Holden, Humphries Holdings, International Paint, M and G Second Dual Trust Property and Reversionary Investment, Redland 600 Group, Triplex Foundries, Tunnel Holdings, United Gas Industries. Finals: Brockhouse, Castlefield (Klang) Rubber Estate, Fulcrum Investment Trust, Killinghall (Rubber) Development Syndicate, Scottish Investment Trust, Silverthorne Group.

FRIDAY—Interims: Capital and Counties, Eastern Produce, Albert Fisher, Hallam Group of Nottingham, Leopold Joseph Rediffusion, Howard Tenens Services. Finals: North Midland Construction, Tomkinsons Carpets.

More share prices

The following will be added to the London and Regional Share Price List tomorrow and will be published daily in Business News:

Commercial & Industrial
Howden Group.

Mines
Renison Gold Fields;
Gold Fields of South Africa.

BASE LENDING RATES

ABN Bank	15 %
Barclays	15 %
BCCI	15 %
Consolidated Crdts	15½%
C. Hoare & Co	*15 %
Lloyds Bank	15 %
Midland Bank	15 %
Nat Westminster	15 %
TSB	15 %
Williams and Glyn's	15 %

* 7 day deposit on sums of £10,000 and under 13%, up to £50,000 13½%, over £50,000 14%.

Three-week rally loses its vigour

A three-week rally in the international dollar bond market lost its vigour last week even though a further decline in short-term rates made purchases of bonds more attractive to deposit holders.

Prices finished the week mixed. Euroclear and Cedel, the two Eurobond settlement systems, reported record clearing volume for transactions initiated a week earlier. Their combined weekly turnover for dollar bonds came to $13,313m (£7,007m) compared with $8,630m the previous week. This could indicate churning rather than strong demand, analysts said.

Dealers attributed the market's mixed performance this week to profit-taking. However, syndicate specialists noted a distinct slowdown in demand for new issues amid indications that resistance is building up to the rapid reduction in coupon rates over the past few weeks.

Euromarkets

Furthermore, there is ample evidence that borrowers are no longer holding out for lower interest rates. Although Eurobond offerings have not kept up with the torrid pace in the US bond market, the amount of fixed-rate dollar issues offered internationally so far $1,770m, compared with more than October's total of $1,590m.

Among this week's offerings was a $400m tap issue of Swedish government notes. The arrangements provide for $150m of seven-year notes to be issued initially, and the remaining $250m to be held on tap for issue later.

The initial part is expected to be priced at 97.5 bearing 14.25 per cent annually to yield 14.85 per cent.

Eurobond prices (yields and premiums)

STRAIGHT DEBT	Price	Ytm
Sears 9% 1982	99	13.45
Australia 8% 1982	98	14.00
ICI 11% 1982	96	13.98
New Zealand 8½% 1983	95¼	13.32
Canadian 8½% 1983	95	15.72
Sweden 15¼% 1983	101⅛	14.22
ARDB 12% 1983	96½	14.17
Ford 16% 1984	101¼	13.18
Sweden 9¾% 1984	90⅝	14.01
GMAC 11% 1984	93	15.96
SNCF 12¾% 1985	95½	14.02
Roylease 11¼% 1985	92⅞	13.86
Credit Nationale 13¼% 1986	98	14.40
Eksportfinans 11¼% 1987	89⅞	14.13
World Bank 10¼% 1987	86⅛	13.85
Amoco UK 13¾% 1988	96	14.24
Repsteel 11½% 1988	84¾	15.38
EIB 13¾% 1990	96¼	14.50
Anheuser-Busch 11⅛% 1990	86⅝	14.00
United Biscuits 11% 1990	78	18.79
Quebec Hydro 13% 1991 (CW)	89½	15.16
Ontario Hydro 13⅞% 1991	96¾	14.22
Barclays 8½% 1992	72½	13.46
Hudson's Bay 10% 1994	77	14.01
Dow Chemical 9¾ 1994	77⅞	13.47
E.E.C. 11% 1995	79	14.62
E.C.S.C. 8¾% 1997	67⅞	13.84

CONVERTIBLE BONDS	Price	Conv Prem.
Alco Standard 9½% 1994	102	—0.64
Beatrice 4½% 1992	69⅛	11.31
Eastman Kodak 4½% 1988	80	16.13
Ford 5% 1988	55½	93.04
Galveston-Houston 8% 1994	110½	—2.54
I.N.A. 6% 1997	147½	0.65
Lear Petroleum 8% 1989	93⅛	12.01
J. P. Morgan 4¼% 1987	109½	0.36
Revlon 4⅞% 1987	63⅛	—1.77
Sperry Rand 4¼% 1988	75½	29.37
Warner Lambert 4½% 1987	68	76.88
Xerox 5% 1988	62	156.46

DEUTSCHMARK ISSUES	Price	YTM
O.K.B. 9% 1987	96⅛	9.88
World Bank 7¾% 1988	89¾	9.90
KOBE 8% 1990	92¼	9.54
Austria 8¼% 1992	90½	9.70

FLOATING RATE NOTES	Price	Currnt Yld
BNP 1985	101	18.38
IBJ 1985	100¼	16.98
Offshore Mining 1986	100⅛	18.47
Midland 1987	100⅛	18.23
Credit National 1988	100⅛	18.35
GZB 1989	100¾	19.46
Barclays 1990	100⅛	17.33
BNP 1991	100⅝	18.91
Midland 1992	99½	17.46
Chase Manhattan 1993	100	18.75
Nat. West. 1994	100¼	16.50
Barclays 1995	100⅛	19.14

Source: Kidder Peabody Securities Limited.

S. Lyles Limited

Carpet Yarn Spinners and Dyers

Results	Year ended 30th June 1981 £'000	1980 £'000
Turnover:		
Home	6,736	7,605
Export	4,856	5,369
	11,592	12,974
Profit before taxation	638	592
Taxation	(81)	310
Profit after taxation	719	282
Earnings per share	18.68p	8.67p
Dividends per share	6.25p	5.50p

Sales improved in second half of year mainly as a result of recovery in exports which should be further helped by recent more realistic value of sterling.

Improved liquidity and consequent reduction in bank interest is making an important contribution to profit.

Uncertain outlook makes it impossible to give anything but a short-term forecast but we are confident enough to recommend an increase in the final dividend.



Copies of the annual report are available from
The Secretary,
Jilling Ing Mills,
Earlsheaton,
Dewsbury WF12 8LX

BREMAR TRUST LIMITED

UNAUDITED INTERIM STATEMENT FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED 30th SEPTEMBER 1981

	6 months ending 30.9.81	6 months ended 30.9.80	Year ended 31.3.81
Group Revenue before Taxation	115,065	53,602	109,203
Taxation	46,346	27,126	50,403
Group Net Revenue after taxation	68,719	26,476	58,800
Less: Minority Interest	23,969		
Extraordinary Item	—	5,000	—
Group Net Revenue available for distribution	44,750	21,476	58,800
Revenue Reserves brought forward	166,334	157,934	157,934
	211,084	179,410	216,734
Interim Dividend 1.0p	50,500	24,000	50,400
Revenue Reserves carried forward	£160,584	£155,410	£166,334
Earnings per share (fully diluted)	0.89p	-1.10p	1.97p

The acquisition of a 50% interest in Look Service Stations Limited was announced on 4th June 1981. The pre-acquisition profits of this Company are excluded from the above profit statement in accordance with SSAP14. No profit contribution has been incorporated in respect of the acquisition of a 50% interest in Commercial and Capital Leasing Limited which transaction is scheduled to be completed on 24th November 1981.

The Directors have pleasure in declaring an interim dividend of 1p per Ordinary Share payable on 25th January 1982.

M. J. H. Nightingale & Co. Limited

27/28 Lovat Lane London EC3R 8EB Telephone 01-621 1212

The Over-the-Counter Market

Capitalisation £000s	Company	Last Price	Ch'ge on week	Gross Div(p)	Yld %	P/E Actual	P/E Fully Taxed
1,134	ABI Rldgs 10% CULS	114	+2	10.0	8.8	—	—
3,878	Airsprung Group	67	−1	4.7	7.0	10.6	14.7
1,075	Armitage & Rhodes	43	−1	4.3	10.0	3.6	8.1
11,731	Bardon Hill	192	−1	9.7	5.1	9.3	11.4
7,352	Deborah Services	95	−2	5.5	5.8	4.7	8.9
4,574	Frank Horsell	122	+1	6.4	5.2	11.0	26.5
8,524	Frederick Parker	59	−1	1.7	2.9	25.7	—
867	George Blair	47	—	—	—	—	—
4,021	IPC	99	—	7.3	7.4	7.1	10.8
2,479	Jackson Group	98	—	7.0	7.1	3.1	7.0
15,182	James Burrough	110	—	8.7	7.9	8.0	10.1
2,876	Robert Jenkins	282	−10	31.3	11.1	3.9	10.0
2,700	Scruttons "A"	55	−1	5.3	9.6	8.5	7.9
2,723	Torday Limited	177	−4	15.1	8.5	6.8	11.7
2,992	Twinlock Ord	14	−½	—	—	—	—
1,966	Twinlock 15% ULS	72xi	+1	15.0	20.8	—	—
5,035	Unilock Holdings	33	−1	3.0	9.1	5.9	10.0
10,647	Walter Alexander	84	—	6.4	7.6	5.5	9.8
5,088	W. S. Yeates	218	—	13.1	6.0	4.1	8.4

This advertisement is issued in compliance with the requirements of the Council of The Stock Exchange. It is emphasised that no application has been made for these securities to be admitted to listing.

THE SAMPANG (JAVA) RUBBER PLANTATIONS, p.l.c.

(Registered in England No. 113592)

Share Capital

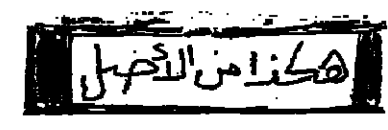
Authorised		Issued and Fully Paid
£210,000	Shares of 2½p each	£182,500

Application has been made to the Council of The Stock Exchange for the grant of permission for the whole of the issued share capital of The Sampang (Java) Rubber Plantations, p.l.c. to be traded in the Unlisted Securities Market. Particulars relating to the Company are available in the Extel Statistical Service, and copies of such particulars may be obtained during normal business hours on any weekday (excluding Saturdays and public holidays) up to and including 7th December, 1981 from:—

The Sampang (Java) Rubber Plantations, p.l.c., The Old Rectory, 29 Martin Lane, London, EC4R 0DS.

and

James Capel & Co., Winchester House, 100 Old Broad Street, London, EC2N 1BQ.



Stock Exchange Prices

Capitalization and week's change

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Begin, Today. Dealings End, Dec 4. § Contango Day, Dec 7. Settlement Day, Dec 14
§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days
(Current market price multiplied by the number of shares in issue for the stock quoted)

BRITISH FUNDS

Stock outstanding £	Stock	Price Friday	Ch'ge on week	Int only Yield	Gross Red Yield
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	8.585	14.360
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	3.079	13.978
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	14.018	14.287

SHORTS [illegible]

MEDIUMS [illegible]

LONGS [illegible]

COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN

[illegible]

LOCAL AUTHORITIES

[illegible]

DOLLAR STOCKS

[illegible]

BANKS AND DISCOUNTS

[illegible]

BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

A — B

[illegible]

C — E

[illegible]

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Div yld %	P/E
1,881,000	Elson & Robbins	19	..	..e	..	..
22.1m	Empire Stores	68	-4	3.6	5.4	6.5
10.1m	Energy Serv	27	..	1.1	4.2	10.3
233.3m	Eng China Clay	144	-6	8.9b	6.2	7.4
530.2m	Ericsson	£20¾	-¼	82.4	4.0	32.0
6,806,000	Erith & Co	72	+1	5.7	7.9	6.9

[illegible]

F — H

[illegible]

I — L

[illegible]

M — N

[illegible]

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Div yld %	P/E
8,418,000	Metalrax	39	-1	3.1	8.0	6.4
1,945,000	Mettoy	12	-2	0.1	1.2	..
33.8m	Meyer M. L.	56	-2	4.3	7.7	..
7,224,000	Midland Ind	56	..	3.7	6.6	..
4,576,000	Milletts Leis	88	..	9.9	11.3	8.6
30.6m	Mining Supplies	128	..	2.8	2.2	14.4

[illegible]

O — S

[illegible]

T — Z

[illegible]

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Div yld %	P/E
3,475,000	Wade Potteries	34	+4	2.9	8.4	11.3
3,024,000	Wadkin	63	-3	4.8b	7.4	4.6
13.6m	Wagon Ind	68	-3	7.1	10.5	6.4
5,271,000	Walker J. Gold	59	-2	5.7	9.7	7.4
6,457,000	Do NV	57	-2	5.7	10.0	7.1
14.0m	Ward & Gold	93	-5	7.7	8.3	6.6

[illegible]

FINANCIAL TRUSTS

[illegible]

INSURANCE

[illegible]

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

[illegible]

SHIPPING

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Div yld %	P/E
105.2m	Brit & Comm	325	..	19.3b	5.9	8.6
51.2m	Caledonia Inv	291	-7	20.0	6.9	19.4
31.4m	Fisher J.	138	..	3.3	2.4	11.1
7,853,000	Jacobs J. I.	34	-1	3.3	9.7	14.6

[illegible]

MINES

[illegible]

OIL

[illegible]

PROPERTY

[illegible]

RUBBER

[illegible]

TEA

[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS

[illegible]

Rugby Union

Wallabies size up a grand slam

By Peter West, Rugby Correspondent

Ireland 12 Australia 16

No prisoners were taken at Lansdowne Road on Saturday where at the end of a hectic, bruising encounter, Australia had served notice on the other home countries that their ambitions to achieve a grand slam in the international matches is not just pie in the Wallaby sky. With total commitment on the big occasion, and with a defence so strong and so well organized in depth, they surely will remain a most difficult side to beat.

For all their best endeavours, some of them born of confused tactical thinking, Ireland could find no way through the lines of gold. Though conceding six more points in a frenetic finish, Australia held on to win, deservedly enough, by a dropped goal, three penalty goals and a try to four penalty goals. Ireland have now lost seven internationals in succession — the most harrowing sequence in their rugby history.

There was an element of controversy about the one try of the day, it being held in some quarters that in the course of the movement that preceded it, D'Arcy was not penalized by the Scottish referee, Mr Anderson, for passing the ball after a tackle. The evidence suggests, however, that D'Arcy was tackled before he had the ball, and was thus at liberty to slip it up off the ground to keep the momentum going.

Australia got this score when leading 12—6 early in the final quarter. The seeds were sown, first, by an increasingly more comfortable scrummage and then by a shrewd kick from Hawker, falling into space deep in the Irish 22 after MacNeill impetuously had rushed up to join his threequarters in defence. The Wallabies worked the ball back for Moon to scissor with Slack in front of the posts. Again it came back, via D'Arcy and Hipwell, for Slack to draw the last of the cover by cutting inside. This made ample room for O'Connor popping up for a timely appearance on his opposite wing, to clutch a clever little overhead pass and dive over in the corner.

With the benefit of hindsight, Ireland may have concluded that they got too many of their options wrong. It must be a long time since they willingly spread things so wide from the outset, with MacNeill's speedy intrusions and kicks admittedly gaining ground. They might have done better with a potent early scrummage, behind which some needless errors were perpetrated close in, to tighten things up a bit and use Ward to kick more often for position.

Shortly after the interval, when Australia led 12—3, Ireland spurned a kickable penalty from the right when needing to close the gap, as they did on several later occasions when Ward was busy hoisting "Garryowens". Gould, however, was impregnable under fire. Loane was another Australian who had an immense game in all respects, but Cornelsen and Poidevin were not far behind, Poidevin haunting Ward all afternoon.

Although the lineout count was roughly even in the first period, Irish possession could not often have pleased their scrum half, and it was noticeable that Australian tidying up, in which D'Arcy played a useful part at the front, had improved on past performances. Ireland won more in the second but more crucially the quality of their ball deteriorated to a point at the climax when they were foiled consistently on their own throws. Australia also enjoyed an increasingly happy return when hurling themselves into ruck-mauls.

A beautifully judged penalty goal by Paul McLean, from wide on the right, and an unlikely drop goal by Gould, picking up a loose ball behind lineout possession from Cornelsen, put Australia 6—0 up on the quarter hour. Soon, MacNeill missed an Irish overlap when just unable to get up for Irwin's pass. Then Poidevin and Loane lent weighty support to a scissors between Slack and Paul McLean, Duggan offended at a ruck, and Paul McLean kicked three more comfortable points.

Ward landed a steepling Irish penalty goal after a lineout offence, from far out on the left but drew a difficult one across the posts after Hipwell had looked to save his scrummage further embarrassment close to their own line by giving away a penalty.

But, hard on half time, another Irish lineout sin saw Paul McLean guiding home a remarkable kick, down a freshening wind, from the halfway line. McLean, by his own high standards, had a less than immaculate game—some of his re-starting kicks were untidy—but he contributed some telling thrusts, none more lethal to Irish hopes than that one.

In the third quarter, before Australia scored their try, Ward scored three simple points after a late tackle by Loane on Irwin. In the final quarter, though slicing a drop shot on the turn, he notched six more from penalty goals, just as easy, for ruck offence and for some violence detected by the touch judge, Mr Short. That last incident, together with some general mayhem at a scrummage from which the ball had long departed, marred an otherwise hard and wholesome game.

The speed, experience and vision of Hipwell were, as ever, vital cogs in the Australian machine. One had an impression that this canny campaigner was needing to pace himself after his recent leg troubles and, if that is the case, Australia must be praying that he can last the international course.

IRELAND: H P MacNeill (Dublin University); T Ringland (Queen's), P M Dean (St Mary's), D G Irwin (Queen's), T Kennedy (St Mary's); A J P Ward (Garryowen), R J McGrath (Wanderers); P A Orr (Old Wesley), J Cantrell (Blackrock College), M P Fitzpatrick (Wanderers), J B O'Driscoll (London Irish), B O Foley (Shannon), D Lenihan (UCC), J F Slattery (Blackrock College, captain), W P Duggan (Blackrock College).

AUSTRALIA: R G Gould; M D O'Connor, A G Slack, M J Hawker, B J Moon; P E McLean, J N B Hipwell; J E C Meadows, C M Carberry, A D Arcy, S P Poidevin, P W McLean, A A Shaw (captain), G Cornelsen, M E Loane.

Referee: J B Anderson (Scotland).

In full stride: Hawker breaks out for the Wallabies with Ireland's Slattery in close attendance.

NZ cover parts other teams cannot reach

By David Hands

France 6 New Zealand 18

The wheel set in motion by South Africa 16 months ago still revolves. The Springboks beat the British Lions, only to lose themselves in New Zealand; the Lions, broken down into the four home countries, lost the domestic championship to France; who subsequently went down to Australia, and, on Saturday, to New Zealand; New Zealand too lost to Australia, who, despite their success in Dublin, have experienced considerable difficulties on their current tour. So who leads the way in world rugby?

Any of the four home countries would have been hard pressed to live with New Zealand at Parc des Princes on Saturday where France went down by two goals and two penalty goals to two penalties. In a game more fluid, more spectacular but less, of necessity, more error-strewn than the international in Toulouse the previous week, the All Blacks demonstrated yet again their flair for the telling counter, for creating pressure and earning its reward.

The French did not make similar use of their opportunities and lost, as teams all over the world have been doing during the last five years, against this particular brand of New Zealand rugby, which may be identified as the Mourie style. There is little new one can say about Graham Mourie, save that if this is his European swansong, he will be much missed. He was everywhere, picking up the pieces, restraining or cajoling his troops and if one points out the tackle he missed on Fabre early in the game, it is only to illustrate that he is human.

There can be little doubt that the All Blacks deserved to bring their 10-match tour to a successful conclusion. They had the composure, the depth of cover to stifle some inventive French running and still threw in some magic of their own. In important positions they were more decisive, at half back and in the back row. On this showing the French will change their halves before the domestic championship but although only Joinel was in the same class as Mourie, Mexted and Shaw, the best is still to come from Erbani and Rodriguez.

In contrast to Toulouse, the French set out to play an expansive game. But the passing did not ripple like sunlight on a bubbling stream; there were uncharacteristic degrees of hesitation, deriving in large consequence from the unnerving sight of large All-Black bodies bearing down almost in conjunction with the ball.

New Zealand responded in kind, almost as though they had taken note of the suggestion in the programme that they had not, on tour, shown the "brio" of their forefathers. They had their share of good fortune; three times a colleague galloped in for a high ball which should have been Hewson's and the catch was spilled. Once the ball was kicked dead before Blanco arrived; once Erbani was thrust over from a scrum five but not to the satisfaction of Mr West. But this is the difference between the All Blacks and other countries: they cover the parts other teams cannot reach.

Moreover Hewson, amid a maelstrom of sound from horns, firecrackers and anxious French throats, kicked his goals. He missed only once whereas Laporte missed two penalties and a drop goal, Gabernet one penalty. Hewson opened with a penalty, then converted a penalty try, awarded when Shaw was obstructed going for a loose ball, the consequence of a wheeled All-Black scrum five while the French were down to 14 men (Cremaschi retired with a shoulder injury).

Laporte's one successful kick made it 9—3 at half time, then Hewson and Blanco exchanged penalties. The final score went to Wilson, typically after France had won an All-Black line-out; poor midfield passing gave Wilson the interception and the French 22, Hewson converting.

FRANCE: S Gabernet (Toulouse); S Blanco (Biarritz), [illegible]

NEW ZEALAND: A Hewson (Wellington); [illegible]

Referee: J West (Ireland).

Squash rackets

Kenyon survives a bruising encounter

From Richard Eaton

Toronto, Nov 22

Jahangir Khan and Qamar Zaman, whom the Pakistanis believe provide the twin threat to the holder Geoff Hunt, both reached the last 16 of the World Championships here today.

Steve Bowditch, the talented half-aboriginal Australian, became the first seed to go out early yesterday while Phil Kenyon, the England number two, narrowly avoided becoming another when he beat the New Zealander, Murray Lilley, 9—7, 5—9, 4—9, 9—2, 9—5 to reach the last 16 later on Saturday.

Bowditch, seeded 13, was beaten 9—3, 4—9, 9—5 by Ricki Hill, a fellow countryman who now lives in Highgate, London. He is only 21, and 10 weeks ago lost his mother. [illegible]

Kenyon, seeded 11, also beat Bowditch [illegible]

His match with Lilley was a bruising, bludgeoning encounter and entertaining only for the partisan, of whom there were quite a few since Lilley has made Toronto his adopted home city. Despite lack of top match practice and his 34 years, he remains much of the endurance that made him a good cross-country runner and once the world's number 10.

FIRST ROUND: [illegible]

SECOND ROUND: [illegible]

Seeding gets it right

By Rex Bellamy

The seedings correctly predicted this evening's finals of the British Under-23 Championships in which Ruth Strauss (Essex) meets Suzanne Burgess (Yorkshire) and David Pearson (Lancashire) plays Christy Willstrop (Yorkshire) at Newcastle upon Tyne. The matches take place in the lavishly well-appointed club opened three months ago, Kings Squash, a subsidiary of the tournament's sponsors, Leech Homes.

Under-23 seems an odd distinction but the championships fulfil their purpose in providing a competitive bridge between junior and top class senior events. This year three obvious seeds for each championship could not compete. Five are playing in Canada and the other is injured. Even so this evening's competitors could be expected to reach the last 16, at least, of any event restricted to British players.

Miss Strauss, strongly-built, has punishing shots but having won 16 points out of 18 she then had a worrying match with Heather Wallace, who played better and better. A Scot who learned the game in what was then Rhodesia, Miss Wallace did so much running that eventually she was too tired to be tidy. Miss Strauss won 9—3, 10—8, 2—9, 6—9, 9—5. Miss Burgess then beat the less mature Paula Anderson, a Lancastrian who plays in Yorkshire, by 9—7, 9—0, 9—0.

Pearson, so lean that one wonders where his engine power lies, was pushed to 9—6, 9—3, 8—10, 9—3 by Neil Harvey of Essex, who had previously beaten two seeds.

RESULTS: Quarter-finals (men): D Pearson (Lancs) beat J Hickox (Surrey), 6—9, 9—7, 9—3, 9—1; N Harvey (Essex) beat B Beeson (Northumbria), 9—3, 5—9, 9—4, 9—6. Semi-finals: Pearson beat Harvey, 9—6, 9—3, 8—10, 9—3; C Willstrop (Yorkshire) beat D Lee (Surrey), 10—9, 9—0, 8—10, 9—6. Quarter-finals (women): R Strauss (Essex) beat J Southam (Notts), 9—0, 9—0, 9—2; H Wallace (Scotland) beat K Butterworth (Lancs), 4—9, 9—3, 9—0, 2—9, 9—6. Semi-finals: Strauss beat Wallace, 9—3, 10—8, 2—9, 6—9, 9—5; S Burgess (Yorkshire) beat P Anderson (Lancashire), 9—7, 9—0, 9—0.

Hawick catch the scent of big game in the hills

By Iain Mackenzie

Melrose 6 Hawick 28

In the corresponding game two seasons ago a last-minute try as the twilight began to hide the Eildon Hills one spring evening gave Melrose a famous single-point victory over Hawick. The defeat mattered little for Hawick, who were ending their poorest season for many years, but the victory kept Melrose in the first division of the National League and sent their neighbours, Selkirk, into the second division, albeit for a short stay.

On Saturday it was a different Hawick that returned to the Greenyards. Many who had played on that evening were back again but their approach had changed. Hawick may not be the almost unconquerable side they were in the early and mid-seventies but they have come out of the doldrums with renewed faith and the scent of championships in the wind. They won by two goals, a try, and four penalty goals to two penalty goals.

With a two-point lead in the National League, Gala, who had a good 20-12 win in Glasgow against West of Scotland at the weekend, have their noses in front and when the two meet in February the match will be on their own Netherdale pitch. In the south of Scotland, the Border League has equal, if not greater, status than the national competition and Hawick have their collective eye on that.

Hawick's demolition of a brave but hopelessly defiant Melrose side in the rain and mud was further warning to those who might hope to suggest otherwise. Their powerful, experienced pack took about 75 per cent of the ball from set pieces and loose play and with Renwick playing a captain's part in leading by example there was never much doubt about the outcome.

Renwick took his points tally for the season to 144 with four penalty goals and the conversion of a late try by Deans. He might have had a fifth go when he tried kicking from the halfway mark on one occasion. The touch judges disagreed and the referee, unavoidably too far back to see clearly, voted in favour of Melrose.

Hawick's other tries were scored by Hogarth and Deans, the international hooker, one of the most useful loose play hookers in the modern game. He has scored more points than any other of the club's forwards. The Melrose penalty goals were hit by McLeish and Shiel.

MELROSE: T Ramsay; R Moffat, K Robertson, C Ruthven, N Jackson; D Shiel, J Henderson; J M Henderson, J Runciman, G Elliott, N Anderson, E McLeish, C Marjoribanks, M Horn, K Bethven.

HAWICK: J Hogg; A Taylor, J Brewick, A Cranston, K Murray; C Gass, D Williams; J Bain, C Deans, T Freud, A Tomes, D Turnbull, W Murray, P Hogarth, A Campbell.

REFEREE: G Anderson (Glasgow).

Waste which cannot be repeated in final

By Gordon Allan

Dorset and Wilts 6 Gloucs 38

Divisional play-offs like this one at Swindon on Saturday will disappear when the county championship, sponsored by Thorn EMI, enters its new era next season. In a way that will be a good thing. Far too often they have been predictably one-sided—a forlorn hope for the winners of the Southern division, a mixture of formality and glorified training run for Gloucestershire, and a bore for spectators with a liking for true competition.

Gloucestershire beat Dorset and Wilts by a goal and eight tries to two penalty goals, and go forward to a semi-final round match with their old enemies, Lancashire, at Kingsholm next Saturday. If Gloucestershire had possessed a trustworthy goal-kicker, they would have passed 50 points. Jones missed two conversions and a penalty, and Cue six conversions. They had a muddy surface, a heavy ball, and a wind to contend with. Even so, their striking rate ought to have been higher.

Gloucestershire made their attitude clear from the outset. Instead of waiting until the last quarter to release their backs, they released them at once, even though the conditions were against that type of game. They had sized-up Dorset and Wilts before a ball was kicked, and decide that no grinding-down process was necessary.

They could not fail. The stream of possession nonchalantly won by their forwards was almost unchecked. They made mistakes, some caused by the wet ball, some by carelessness, some by self-indulgence, and they squandered more chances in one afternoon than they would expect to get if they played Lancashire every day for a week. At times their forwards and backs seemed interchangeable.

Dorset and Wilts, whose teams are said to be the best for a decade, managed two, perhaps three, three-quarter movements, all told. The rest of the time they spent tackling and retrieving. Evans and Edwards knocked over their men in midfield with gusto. Janes at full back caught and kicked admirably, besides landing his team's penalties, neither of them easy, one with his right foot, the other with his left, as if to show Jones and Cue that putting the ball between the posts was not impossible.

Gloucestershire's tries were scored by Pomphrey, Morley (3), Rafter, Boyle (one of his thundering specials from a tapped penalty), Cue, Harding and Pritchard. Cue kicked one conversion. Butler would have kicked more had he not played yet this season, but he is back in training. Gloucestershire could afford to waste points against Dorset and Wilts. They will not be able to afford it against Lancashire.

Blakeway, the England prop, will return to the Gloucestershire side against Lancashire at Gloucester. He missed yesterday's victory because of a septic toe. The other change is on the wing where Mogg comes back in place of his club colleague, Pritchard.

Teams:

DORSET AND WILTS: J Janes (Bath) (Capt); R Cayton (Bournemouth), M Edwards (Bournemouth), [illegible]; P Smith (Combe Down), [illegible]; [illegible] (Bath), M Sayer (Bath), A Marriott (Bath), T Jeanes (Weymouth), J Patching (Bath), D Egerton (Loughborough Students).

GLOUCESTERSHIRE: P Cue (Bristol); A Morley (Bristol), J Carr (Bristol), P Taylor (Bristol), P Pritchard (Gloucester); L Jones (Gloucester), R Harding (Bristol); M Preedy (Gloucester), K Bogira (Bristol), AV Sheppard (Bristol), N Pomphrey (Bristol), S Boyle (Gloucester), J Orwin (Gloucester), M Rafter (Bristol, capt), R Hesford (Bristol).

Referee: D Thomas (North Midlands).

England pack the key to pleasing triumph

By Nicholas Keith

England B 20 France B 10

Those who think that B fixtures are a waste of time must have been pleasantly surprised by the manner of England's victory over France at The Memorial Ground, Bristol, on Saturday.

It was a triumph for collective spirit over individual inspiration by two tries and four penalties to a goal and a try.

"Budge" Rogers, England's chairman of selectors, was quick to praise the England pack, the source of their success: "I thought the front eight and the scrum half played very well, considering they only came together this week".

The heavy conditions made life difficult for the backs but the French had style in this department and with two exceptionally speedy wings, it was important that the English forwards starved them of possession. Bainbridge ruled the lineout with embarrassing ease, usually jumping at number four but sometimes moving to the back to keep the French guessing. England won this area 17—5, with Bainbridge taking 13 of them.

Nigel Melville, England's promising scrum half and captain on the day, warmed to his task behind an excellent pack, although it took a little while for his rapid service to find the mark. Nick Stringer, the full back, was the outstanding Englishman behind the scrum. He landed four penalties, kicked accurately to touch, fielded safely some searching high and rolling kicks and ended the day with a crushing tackle on Esteve, the French left wing, who looked destined for a try.

France, who had beaten Wales B 23—9 in Lourdes on the previous Saturday, would have given the English defence a thorough testing on a drier surface. The visitors also had an unfortunate day with the boot: six kicks at goal were missed by three different kickers, Uthurriscu twice hitting a post, and Didier Camberabero, fly half and son of Guy, went close with an attempted drop goal.

Nevertheless, France were twice in the lead in the first half with brilliant tries by Begu, their right wing, the second converted by Uthurriscu, in response to two penalties by Stringer.

England regained the lead before half time through a penalty by Stringer and a try by Simpson, the hooker, who was following up a fly hack by Perry. Eight minutes into the second half Stringer increased England's lead to 16—10 with his fourth penalty and Melville scored a try in the corner at a five metre scrummage.

ENGLAND B: N Stringer (Wasps); S Holdstock (Nottingham), M Perry (Northampton), [illegible] Williams [illegible], [illegible] Simpson [illegible]; [illegible], N Melville (Wasps, captain); P Rendall (Wasps), A Simpson (Sale), C McGregor (Angoulême), J Gadd (Gloucester), J Sydall (Waterloo), S Bainbridge (Gosforth), P Winterbottom (Headingley), M Teague (Gloucester).

FRANCE B: C Uthurriscu (Aviron Bayonne); J Begu (Dax), P Mothe (Agen), P Chadebech (Brive), P Esteve (Narbonne); D Camberabero (Lavoute Sportif), G Martinez (Toulouse, captain); H Gaye (Boucau Stade), G Brunat (Lourdes), P E Dauzet (Mont-Ferrand), J Gratton (Agen), P Lugan (Lourdes), M Serge (Nîmes), A Langaman (Hagetmau), F Rougéras (Périgueux).

Referee: K Parfitt (Wales).

Newbridge and Turner make no mistake

By Gerald Davies

The early rounds of the Welsh Rugby Union Cup animate many an otherwise sleepy town or village into unlikely activity and interest with a visit from a more fashionable club in prospect. The touchlines, usually bare apart from former local rugby heroes, committee men and relatives of players, are transformed and the charged atmosphere resembles the real thing.

The presence of a television crew attracts the interest of advertising executives and motivates them to offload some of their precious annual budget. So it was on Saturday at Kidwelly, a town ten miles west of Llanelli and the club which traditionally feed their best talent to Stradey. The touchlines were thick and the boards, specially erected for the occasion around the perimeter, attracted a couple of Japanese firms, a French motorcar manufacturer and an insurance company among others.

The visitors were Newbridge, a team which have played some good rugby against the best clubs in Wales this season, but without reaping the appropriate reward. They were in no mood to let things slip in the cup. They snapped up every chance that came their way in the first half and in Turner, their stand-off, they had a kicker who was equally capable of potting goals with either foot. He amassed a personal total of 20 points in their 24—6 victory.

After Turner had kicked two penalties with his right foot, Bleddwyn Griffiths brought the home side level with two superb long-range penalties into the wind. Turner kicked two further penalties before some slipshod defence allowed Newbridge to score two tries through Turner and Owen, which the former converted with his left foot from the touchline. These two goals easily cost Kidwelly the game because throughout the second half, with the wind behind them, they pummelled the Newbridge line. With such a large deficit to make up, they ignored further opportunities of kicking penalty goals and ran the ball instead. For all their strenuous effort, and they did come close to scoring on several occasions, they were unable to add to their tally.

Elsewhere, the senior clubs were all successful against their more junior counterparts. Newport, who were summarily dismissed at this stage last year against lowly Penlawdd, scored 44 points this time against Llantwit Vardre and there were comfortable wins too for Llanelli, Cardiff and Bridgend, all of whom were drawn away to small clubs.

Ebbw Vale and Neath had their work cut out against Maesteg Celtic and Rumney, whilst Pontypridd, drawn at home to another of Llanelli's feeder clubs, Hendy, scraped home 10—4, and very much against the run of play.

Swansea, who have never found it easy in the Cup, were chased all the way by the South Wales Police. The St Helens team gave away many penalties and Davies, for the Police, punished them with six successful kicks. Swansea finally won 28—18, but not without some sacrifice on their part. Both Swift and their captain, David Richards, retired early with pulled hamstrings, and are now unlikely to be fit for the Australian match next Saturday. A question mark must also hang over Richards's availability for the Welsh match against the tourists on December 5.

WELSH CUP: First round: Aberavon 22, Aberavon Quins 4; Bargoed 6, Llanelli 37; Barry 6, Cardiff 45; Bedlau 4, Tonyrefail 9; Blackwood 10, Waunarlwydd 0; Bonymaen 23, Llandudno 3; Cefn Cribbwr 12, Senghenydd 17; Crumlin 0, Bridgend Sports 15; Glamorgan Wanderers 12, Cardiff Inters 10; Kidwelly 6, Newbridge 24; Llandybie 16, Kenfig Hill 20; Llanharan 25, Brynmawr 6; Llantwit Fardre 13, Newport 44; Maesteg Celtic 9, Ebbw Vale 10; Neath 10, Rumney 3; Neath Athletic 23, St David's 0; Newport HSOB 15, Laugharne 6; Newport Saracens 16, Furnace United 7; Pentypool 33, Seven Sisters 3; Pontypool United 23, Llandovery 16; Pontypridd 10, Hendy 4; St Peters 3, Bridgend 50; South Glam Inst 14, Cross Keys 3; Swansea 28, South Wales Police 18; Tonna 7, Cilfynydd 15; Tredegar 17, Milford Haven 6; Vardre 7, Maesteg 15; Whitland 19, Crynant 9; Wrexham 16, Haverfordwest 12; Ystalyfera 4, Bedwas 3; Ystradgynlais 6, Pontardulais 4.

The Welsh squad had curtailed training in Cardiff yesterday, in view of the intensity of the weekend club rugby. Of the forwards, Graham Price has a damaged shoulder, and Alan Phillips a twisted knee.

Saturday's results

INTERNATIONAL MATCHES: Ireland 12, Australia 16; France 6, New Zealand 18.

B international: England 20, France 10.

COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP: South and South-West Play-off: Dorset & Wilts 6, Gloucestershire 38.

CLUB MATCHES: Birkenhead Park 0, Gosforth 31; Birmingham 21, Nuneaton 4; Blackheath 10, Cambridge University 3; Bradford 4, Wakefield 23; Broughton Park 7, Gloucester 15; Coventry 18, Bath 22; Fylde 17, Loughborough Students 8; Harlequins 35, Oxford University 15; Hartlepool Rovers 9, Middlesbrough 0; Headingley 33, Halifax 3; Huddersfield 6, West Hartlepool 18; Leicester 27, Wasps 18; London Irish 15, Waterloo 6; London Welsh 14, Bristol 12; Metropolitan Police 10, Streatham/Croydon 3; New Brighton 3, Vale of Lune 9; Nottingham 10, Sale 20; Orrell 4, Harrogate 16; Plymouth Albion 30, Esher 7; Richmond 0, London Scottish 24; Rosslyn Park 21, Moseley 16; Roundhay 9, Liverpool 3; Saracens 12, U.S. Portsmouth 0; Sheffield 18, Otley 12; Wilmslow 15, Hull and East Riding 4.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE: First division: Boroughmuir 6, Watsonians 18; Gordonians 25, Selkirk 9; Heriot's F.P. 11, Kelso 4; Melrose 6, Hawick 28; Stewart's/Melville F.P. 35, Jed-Forest 6; West of Scotland 12, Gala 20.

SCHOOLS MATCHES: Abbot Beyne 0, Lichfield Friary 31; Abingdon 44, Newbury 6; Alleyne's, Stevenage 3, Queen Elizabeth's, Barnet 11; Allhallows 35, Exeter 6; Aylesbury GS 35, Rickmansworth 10; Bancroft's 27, St Albans 3; Bethany 6, Cranbrook 7; Bishop Vesey's 12, King Henry VIII, Coventry 6; Blundell's 12, King's, Taunton 14; Brighton 14, Worth 3; Bromsgrove 18, Bloxham 9; Chislehurst and Sidcup GS 4, John Fisher 22; Bablake 6, King's, Worcester 3.

Churchers 9, Seaford 12; City of London 4, King's, Rochester 12; Clifton 3, Bristol GS 0; Colchester RGS 23, Bishop's Stortford 3; Culford 6, St Joseph's, Ipswich 10; Dartford GS 8, Gravesend 6; Dean Close 9, Wycliffe 15; Denstone 15, Newcastle HS 11; Desborough 14, Stoneham 6; Downside 7, Taunton 3; Duke of York's, Dover 25, St Lawrence, Ramsgate 4; Durham 21, Durham County Chairman's XV 0.

Eastbourne 7, St John's, Leatherhead 3; Eltham 6, Sutton Valence 0; Epsom 6, Wellington, Berks 8; Eton 10, St Paul's 4; Fettes 12, Loretto 3; Garforth 0, Hipperholme GS 12; George Abbot 4, Pierrepont 12; Hampton 4, Ruislip 8; Harrow 7, Mill Hill 23; Hitchin 3, Cheshunt 7; Hurstpierpoint 6, Christ's Hospital 34; Judd 6, Skinners 0.

Kelly 0, Plymouth 6; Kendal GS 16, Austin Friars 0; King Edward VI, Southampton 16, St John's, Portsmouth 4; KCS Wimbledon 3, Whitgift 16; King's, Macclesfield 8, Wirral GS 16; King's, Peterborough 10, Stamford 7; Kingsbury 7, Chiswick 22; Lancaster RGS 17, Arnold 15; Lord Williams's, Thame 10, Oratory 0; Loughborough GS 3, Solihull 10; Magdalen CS Oxford 10, Shiplake 0; Maidstone CS 22, St Olave's 9.

Marlborough 6, Bryanston 3; Marling 22, Cheltenham G.S. 24; Millfield 18, Monmouth 18; Newcastle R.G.S. 17, Leeds G.S. 0; Norwich 17, Langley 8; Nottingham H.S. 28, King's Grantham 0; Monkton Combe 0, Kingswood 13; Okehampton 0, West Buckland 30; Perse 7, Ipswich 16; Pocklington 14, Barnard Castle 12; Portsmouth G.S. 10, Guildford R.G.S. 18; Prince Henrys' Otley 6, Woodhouse Grove 32.

Q.E.H. Bristol 18, Queen's, Taunton 0; Queen Elizabeth, Wakefield 9, Stonyhurst 17; Queen Mary's Walsall 22, King Edward's, Stafford 13; Radley 13, Sherborne 9; Reed's 12, Lord Wandsworth 0; Reigate G.S. 10, Tiffin 11; Rugby 12, Oundle 27; Ryde 24, Chichester H.S. 18; St Augustine's 4, Chatham House G.S. 24; St Benedict's, Ealing 17, Wimbledon 11; St Edmund's, Ware 3, Berkhamsted 9; St Edward's, Oxford 15, Bedford 6; St George's, Harpenden 19, Cavendish 0.

St Joseph's Academy, Blackheath 6, Trinity, Croydon 22; St Peter's, York 17, Rossall 20; Shebbear 10, Truro 0; Sir Roger Manwood's 14, Old Mid-woodians 0; Sir William Borlase 31, Forest 0; St Mary's, Sidcup 34, Wallington H.S. 3; Sedbergh 3, Uppingham 0; Stowe 8, Cheltenham 0.

The Leys 0, Oakham 6; Tonbridge 14, King's, Canterbury 10; Trent 7, Welbeck 25; U.C.S. 13, Gunnersbury 6; Wellington, Somerset 15, Old Boys 7; West Drayton H.S. 0, Campion 16; Windsor 8, High Wycombe R.G.S. 12; Worcester R.G.S. 6, Christ, Brecon 44; Wrekin 19, K.E.S. Birmingham 22; Wycliffe 15, Dean Close 9.

Athletics

British hoping for course to suit uphill strength

By Norman Fox, Athletics Correspondent

By taking advantage of the indeterminate early-season form of the rest, Allister Hutton, one of cross-country's less prominent competitors unexpectedly won the international race, at Gateshead, on Saturday. He surprised himself and the race favourites.

This Presto-sponsored 10,000 metres event was the first of only two large-scale dress rehearsals for the world championships which will be held over the same 2,000 metres-a-lap course, in March, 1983. The attitude of British runners is that Britain should produce a course conducive to British strength, which tends to be running uphill.

Hutton, a 27-year-old hospital mechanical engineer from Edinburgh, made the point supremely well by breaking away from the leading group of four, after climbing to one of the higher points of the course, with 600 metres to go. The summit was not lofty enough for several more eminent British runners who, being a masochistic breed, regretted that the organizers had skirted the big hill of previous seasons.

Continental runners are not reckoned to make good climbers and the new, comparatively smooth course demoralized many, but in the group of four who fought out a splendid last lap was Leon Schots of Belgium, a former world champion. Hutton confessed that at that stage he was "just hanging on" when another former world champion, the Irishman, John Treacy, unsuccessfully attempted to break away. He realized that the others were wondering who would be the fittest at this early time in the season and he told them with irresistable strength, winning by three seconds.

Treacy could hardly be expected to do better than second considering he had not run seriously for 20 months because of injury and Steve Jones, of Wales, who was third, was another of those who would have "enjoyed" a steeper climb. The course suited the Scots, who were the winners, this being a team event. Nat Muir supported them aggressively by recovering from a heavy fall to finish fifth.

While Hutton became the "star", the day was memorable for a cast of thousands. If Gateshead had a traditional local costume, it would surely be the track suit. Nearly 1,400 youngsters ran in various events on Saturday and then stood to shout, "Come on, Dad", as the veterans tried to cope with the unforgiving pace of Jim Alder, the Commonwealth Games marathon champion in 1966, who achieved another Scottish victory.

INTERNATIONAL RACE: 1, A Hutton (Scotland), 28 min 45 sec; 2, J Treacy (Republic of Ireland), 28:48; 3, S Jones (Wales), 28:54; 4, L Schots (Belgium), 29:00; 5, N Muir (Scotland), 29:16; 6, J Goater (England), 29:16; 7, A Hancliseens (Belgium), 29:18; 8, D Lewis (England B), 29:23. Teams: 1, Scotland, 39; 2, England A, 45; 3, BCCU, 79.

MIDDLE-DISTANCE RUNNERS' RACE (2½ miles): 1, C Reitz, 10 min 48 sec; 2, J Buknrr, 10:56; 3, O Khalifa, 10:58.

SENIOR WOMEN (2½ miles): 1, S Arthurton (Leeds), 12 min 58 sec; 2, S Ramsdale (Leeds), 13:4; 3, E Sinclair (Loughborough), 13:19.

SENIOR MEN'S OPEN (4½ miles): 1, G Turnbull (Gateshead), 23:32; 2, K Harrison (Stretford), 24:13; 3, D Popham (Loughborough), 24:24. TEAMS: 1, Scotland, 39 pts; 2, England A, 43; 3, England B, 68.

Hockey

All's well that ends well for Suffolk

Suffolk 2 Cambridgeshire 1

Suffolk, profiting from a second half penalty stroke, won the East Divisional title in the county championship by beating Cambridgeshire at Crane's Sports Club, Ipswich, yesterday and regained the handsome Norwich Union Trophy. So, Suffolk achieved their third success, having previously won in 1958-59 and 1976-77, but both teams go through to the national rounds.

Webber was the danger man in the Cambridgeshire attack and after two of his early raids had failed, he split the defence in the sixteenth minute making the opening for Graham to score. Within a minute Webber went through again but his shot from close range was saved. Suffolk took a long time to settle and eventually a slip in the Cambridgeshire defence let Long through to score with a quick shot from the top of the circle in the twenty-seventh minute. They were lucky, however, to have gone into the interval on equal terms.

The Suffolk attack soon intensified and midway in this period the holding down of Barclay's stick inside the circle led to the crucial penalty stroke which Turner converted with his usual flair.

SUFFOLK: D Horgan (Bury St Edmunds); D Barker (Ipswich), S Waters (Bury St Edmunds), A Wallace (Southgate), M Francis (Bury St Edmunds), C Barclay (Ipswich), S Jamieson (Bury St Edmunds), L Turner (Bury St Edmunds), N Gerard (Southgate), sub N Walker (Ipswich), R Rush (Reading University), S Long (Dulwich, capt).

CAMBRIDGESHIRE: M Lloyd (Cambridge Nomads), C Hills (St Neots), M Kerr (Peterborough), N Muncey (Cambridge City), M Yeoman (Peterborough), P Webber (St Neots), S Graves (Cambridge City, Capt), N Vermac (Cambridge City), M Kendall (Cambridge City), P Graham (St Neots), I Parser (St Neots).

Umpires: D Bruce and R Webb (Eastern Counties).

Surrey ride their luck to beat Berkshire

By Joyce Whitehead

Surrey rode their luck on Saturday, when they beat Berkshire 3—2 in their second women's county championship match. After a goalless first half, it took only a minute before Christine Radcliffe had the ball in the net, to be followed by another from a mêlé in the circle. But two clever goals from Katie Dodd, the Berkshire captain, and Jill Deverson a solo effort made the score 2—2 before Felicity Coulter scored the winner.

In the North, Northumberland beat Manchester League 3—2 with all the goals in the second half at Newcastle upon Tyne. In the first 10 minutes of a good first half, goals from Cathy Finlay and Julia Findon put Manchester League in a promising position. Then they seemed to fall apart. Northumberland improved. Kay Johnston scored twice, one from a penalty stroke, and Sarah Tweddle gave them their victory.

Further north Lancashire beat Westmorland 8—1. It was 5—0 at half time and the goals came from Margaret Souyave (2), Carol Dudley (3), Alison Johnson and Mary Eckersall who scored from a penalty stroke. Westmorland, to their credit, kept going and scored a good solo goal.

Northamptonshire won the Midlands under-18 tournament at Rugby on Saturday. Play at the top was so even that three teams tied in both sections, Leicestershire, Northamptonshire and Bedford second XI, and Bedfordshire, Warwickshire and Derby. There was a penalty stroke playoff for semi-final places. Northamptonshire beat Bedfordshire, Warwickshire beat Leicestershire and in the final after a defensive error by Warwickshire a searing shot by Sarah Lever gained Northamptonshire the championship title.

Swimming

A future for past masters

By Athole Still

Competitive swimming for adults in Britain at last became official when 250 assorted fitness freaks, fun swimmers and former internationals gathered for the first Amateur Swimming Association Sun Life English national masters competition in York at the weekend.

Masters events are held in five to 10 year age groups starting at 25 years and in the case of the first ASA competition going to 60 and over. In the past few years the number of home tournaments has grown as the zest for extending fitness into middle age and beyond has jogged and splashed its way across the United States and into Europe.

As expected, the races were dominated by former Olympic and international stars from Britain, Germany and the United States as they demonstrated their continuing enthusiasm for the sport in the acquisition of these first ASA national medals, proudly received in many cases after a gap of more than 30 years.

The biggest haul of these medals went to a former Scottish international, Mrs Flora Connolly, who won five of her six events, a perfect advertisement for the sports centre her husband runs at Bracknell in Berkshire, where she trains daily with her internationally aspiring daughter.

Many others demonstrated their success in coming close to and in some cases even extending personal best times of their youth. In international terms the most significant set of performances came from Wilson Mills (Beckenham), the Royal Navy doctor now 30 years old who achieved an all-time best time of 54.61s in the 100 metres freestyle, an affirmation of his declared intention to captain Scotland's team at the Commonwealth Games in Brisbane next year, a vintage performer clearly improving with age.

For the record

Hockey

LONDON LEAGUE: Blackheath 2, Hounslow 1; Bromley 0, Slough 5; Cheam 1, Southgate 6; Hampstead 1, Spencer 0; Hawks 1, London University 3; Old Kingstonians 0, Maidenhead 1; Oxford University 3, Surbiton 1; Reading 1, Beckenham 3; Richmond 1, St Albans 1; Teddington 1, Purley 1; Tulse Hill 2, Dulwich 2; Wimbledon 2, Mid-Surrey 1.

REPRESENTATIVE MATCH: Guildford 0, RAF 1.

EAST LEAGUE: Premier division: Bishop's Stortford 5, Norwich Grasshoppers 0; Bluebarts 1, Broxbourne 1; Cambridge City 5, Westcliff 2; Ipswich 4, Bedfordshire Eagles 2; Norfolk Wanderers 2, West Herts 1; Norwich Union 0, Chelmsford 2; Pelicans 3, Bedford 1.

SOUTH LEAGUE: Regionals, Hampshire/Surrey: Bank of England 2, Camberley 1; Chichester 0, Old Tauntonians 1; Fareham 1, Nat West Bank 0; Hamble Old Boys 3, Portsmouth & Southsea 0; Met Police 1, Epsom 0; Trojans 2, Bournemouth 0; Walton 0, Havant 1. Kent/Sussex: Anchorians 2, Lewes 1; Bognor 1, Eastbourne 0; East Grinstead 2, Marden Russets 1; Gravesend 1, Folkestone Optimists 2; Lloyds Bank 1, Tunbridge Wells 3; Sevenoaks 3, Canterbury 2; Worthing 1, [illegible] 1. Williamsonians 0, Middlesex/Berks, Bucks & Oxon: Aylesbury 1, Amersham 0; Banbury 3, Windsor 0; City of Oxford 1, Goan 0; Eastcote 2, Oxford Hawks 1; Polytechnic 0, Hayes 1.

WOMEN'S COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP: Berkshire 2, Surrey 3.

Yesterday

COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP: North: Durham 1, Cheshire 4; Lancashire 5, Cumbria 0; Yorkshire 3, Northumberland 0 (Yorkshire qualify for national rounds). West: Cornwall 1, Dorset 0; Gloucestershire 2, Hereford 1; Devon 4, Wiltshire 1 (Gloucestershire and Devon qualify). East: Final: Suffolk 2, Cambridgeshire 1.

NATIONAL CLUB CHAMPIONSHIP: Essex: Havering 1, Southend 1 (Southend and Benfleet won on penalty strokes); Southend 1, Ford's 2. Final: Ford's 2, Southend and Benfleet 0.

WOMEN: County Championship: Leicestershire 2, Derbyshire 0; Staffordshire 3, Northamptonshire 0; Shropshire 3, Worcestershire 1; Warwickshire 1, Nottinghamshire 0; Sheffield League 1, Yorkshire 0.

Boxing

DUBLIN: Amateur international: Ireland lost to the United States, 5—7. R Sutts (Ireland first): Flyweight: G Doddy lost to S McGrory on points; Bantam: P Webb beat T Pruitt on points; Welter: J de Louehies lost to G Corbus, bout stopped in third round; Light: D Flyers lost to C Prawn on points; Light-welter: D Horgan beat V Webb on points; Light: G Delaney lost to R France on points; Feather: N McEvoy lost to J Johnson, knocked out in third round; Light-middle: P Ruth lost to J Rawford, bout stopped in first round; Middle: T da Loughrey beat R Smith on points; Light-heavy: J O'Sullivan lost to R Heard, bout stopped in third round.

LAST VEGAS: WBC lightweight championship: Alexis Arguello (Nicaragua) knocked out Roberto Elizondo (Mexico) in the seventh round.

[illegible] middleweight contest: France [illegible] beat [illegible] Duran (Argentina) in the fifth round.

Basketball

NATIONAL LEAGUE: First division: Manchester 95, Sunderland 96; Cantabrica Kingston 77, Solent Stars 148; Ovaltine Hemel Hempstead 113, Liverpool 104; TCB Brighton 90, Talbot Guildford 89; Crystal Palace 93, Fiat Birmingham 75; John Carr Doncaster 82, Lada Birchwood 80. Second division: Bolton 96, Brunel Uxbridge 100; Colchester 80, Camden 77; Bradford Bythebreeders 63, Nottingham 59; Leicester 108, Milton Keynes 72. First division (Women): Colchester Tiger 59, Solent 70, Avon Cosmetics Northants 49, Colchester Tiger 58; Crystal Palace Topsy's 68, Sheffield 48, London YMCA 34, Stockport Throstles 67; Solent 65, Southgate UBT 61.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION: Friday: Boston Celtics 112, Milwaukee Bucks 87; Philadelphia 76ers 10?, Cleveland Cavaliers 93; Houston Rockets 95, Washington Bullets 94; Seattle Supersonics 90, Dallas Mavericks 87; Utah Jazz 103, Chicago Bulls 103; Portland Trail Blazers 106, New Jersey Nets 86; Los Angeles Lakers 13?, San Antonio Spurs 116. Saturday: Philadelphia 76ers 135, Houston Rockets 106; Atlanta Hawks 107, Indiana Pacers 100; Detroit Pistons 95, Utah Jazz 86; New York Knicks 118, Milwaukee Bucks 112; Phoenix Suns 110, Dallas Mavericks 88; Chicago Bulls 117, Washington Bullets 103; Denver Nuggets 124, Kansas City Kings 121; Los Angeles Lakers 119, San Diego Clippers 117; Golden State Warriors 139, San Antonio Spurs 123.

Lacrosse

NORTH OF ENGLAND LEAGUE: First division: Old Hulmeians 10, Heaton Mersey 5; Old Stopfordians 9, Cheadle 15; Old Waconians 9, Ashton 10; Sheffield University 19, South Manchester & Wythenshawe 7; Stockport 8, Timperley 11.

SOUTH OF ENGLAND LEAGUE: First division: Hillcroft 17, Croydon 6; Lee 12, Oxford University 5.

MINOR FLAGS: Buckhurst Hill B 8, Hitchin 3; Beckenham A 6, Hillcroft A 17.

Tennis

BOLOGNA: Italian indoor championships: semi-final round: I Nastase (Romania) beat T Smid (Czech), 6—3, 5—7, 6—4; G Mayer (US) beat C Barazzutti (Italy), 6—3, 6—0. Final: Mayer beat Nastase, 7—5, 6—3. Doubles, final: S Giammalva (US) and H Leconte (France) beat B Taroczy (Hungary) and T Smid (Czech), 7—6, 6—4.

PERTH, Western Australia: Miss P Shriver (US) beat Miss A Jaeger (US), 6—1, 7—6; Miss Jaeger beat Miss M Jausovec (Yugoslavia), 2—6, 6—1, 6—2; Miss Shriver beat Miss A Kiyomura (US), 6—3, 6—2; Miss B Potter and Miss S Walsh (US) beat Miss C Reynolds and Miss B Nagelsen (US), 6—4, 6—2.

BANGKOK: A Jarryd (Sweden) beat V Amritraj (India), 7—6, 6—3; M Wilander (Sweden) beat C Dunk (US), 6—3, 7—6; R Krishnan (India) beat V Winitsky (US), 1—6, 7—6, 6—3; W Scanlon (US) beat Jarryd, 6—2, 6—1; Wilander beat Krishnan, 6—1, 6—1; Scanlon beat Wilander, 6—2, 6—3; L Bourne and V Winitsky (US) beat C Mayotte (US) and J Smith (GB), 6—4, 5—6, 6—1; J Austin and M Cahill (US) beat A Jarryd and H Simonsson (Sweden), 3—6, 7—6, 6—4; Austin and Cahill beat Bourne and Winitsky, 6—3, 7—6.

Football

What price Sunderland for the title?

By Stuart Jones
Football Correspondent

Inconsistency shines like a police beacon up and down the country. Last Wednesday the national side joined Hungary, the only opposition in group four they managed to beat twice, in the World Cup finals. On Saturday, four of the top five clubs in the first division all lost and the bottom five all avoided defeat.

What price Sunderland for the title? After all, Manchester United showed what is possible by switching on their full beams when in the same darkened depths and overtook 21 sluggish vehicles within six weeks. Even now in broad daylight, though, United keep bumping into Tottenham Hotspur. At White Hart Lane on Saturday, they crashed to Tottenham for the third time this season.

Tottenham's route has been the most haphazard. Yet to draw in the league, they have lost half of their home games and still are tucked in behind United in second place having stuttered through the first few weeks with a depleted attack and a masochistic defence they can now take advantage of those who inflict wounds on themselves.

United, already without the injured Bailey, Gidman and Coppell as well as Buchan for the second half, obliged. Whenever Hoddle prepared to take a corner, it was a sure a sign as if Pavlov himself was blowing the referee's whistle. Roberts met the first and Duxbury headed it out from the grasp of his own goalkeeper to give Hazard the opportunity to volley Tottenham into the lead.

United's defence decided to make it easier for Roberts the next time. They just left him to his own devices and the former striker will scarcely have more freedom to head home. United pulled one back before the interval but soon after it McIlroy cut open his own back four for the benefit of Archibald, who drove in his first home league goal of the season.

For all their reckless generosity, United had several chances to finish with a point. Moses missed one and Stapleton, who saw one effort ruled offside and another headed off the line by Roberts, missed the rest. So Birtles, discovering the scoring touch he seemed to have left behind in Nottingham, alone beat Clemence.

Even though Hoddle aggravated his back injury before the kick off, he sparkled amid the disappointing midfield jewels. Even at a distance of 40 yards, Galvin was a regular target until he sustained concussion. But the longest and most spectacular of Hoddle's passes stretched from penalty area to the other and would have put Crooks away had it not been caught by Moran, who was booked for the offence.

With Ron Greenwood among the crowd, with Wilkins appearing only fleetingly and with Robson more concerned with silencing the opposition, Hoddle's was a principal performance. He needs only to sustain his involvement over the 90 minutes to lift not only his club's challenge for the championship but also his own hopes of travelling to Spain with his country's chosen 22.

One fear already expressed about next summer concerns hooliganism. Unfortunately, Saturday's tragic events confirmed it. One youth died and 10 were injured when rival so-called supporters clashed on an escalator in Seven Sisters underground station. The saddest comment came from a police spokesman who said that: "No force on earth could stop them from fighting."

As soon as these louts bring their appalling behaviour on to the streets and when lives, whether innocent or not, are lost, then offenders must be treated like the criminals they are. Punishments, still absurdly lenient, must carry enough weight to make even the most thoughtless think consider the consequences.

One wonders, for instance, what was going through the twisted mind of the spectator at the Goldstone Ground who threw a metal object which hit Robinson and almost blinded him. Once players are themselves endangered, the future of the game that has gained such promise this season is as bright as for those waiting on Death Row.

Robinson happily recovered and so did Brighton and Hove Albion from a two-goal deficit to draw with Notts County, a feat matched by Middlesbrough against Aston Villa. Sunderland went one better at Goodison Park and Wolverhampton Wanderers responded in the best way to the shabby treatment of their manager by thrashing Birmingham City, previously unbeaten at home.

Arsenal are collectively answering their critics as well. Their win over Nottingham Forest was their sixth in a row. Are they following in United's slipstream?

TOTTENHAM HOTSPUR: R Clemence; C Hughton, P Miller, G Roberts, M Hazard, S Perryman, O Ardiles, S Archibald, A Galvin, G Hoddle, G Crooks.

MANCHESTER UNITED: G Roche; M Duxbury, A Albiston, R Wilkins, K Moran, M Buchan (sub: J Nicholl), B Robson, G Birtles, F Stapleton, R Moses, S McIlroy.

Referee: L Shapter (South Devon).

Why one shrug of the shoulders says it all

By Vince Wright

West Ham U 5 Coventry C 2

It almost goes without saying that West Ham United gave value for money on Saturday. I cannot recall when I last saw a bad game at Upton Park, but even by West Ham's extraordinarily high standards their performance against Coventry City was special. Coventry, without playing badly, were the latest team to be put through the mill in a match which sizzled with incident and excitement.

A floodlight failure delayed the start by 20 minutes but the football was worth waiting for. West Ham scored five and could have had 10; Coventry, although overrun, showed commendable spirit and only biased home supporters would begrudge them their two goals. West Ham have not been beaten in the league at Upton Park since the opening day of last season. Saturday's success enabled them to gain ground on their fellow championship challengers, Manchester United, Ipswich Town and Swansea City, who all lost.

The difference between the modern West Ham and the West Ham sides of the past is their ability to recover from setbacks. There was a time when shoulders used to sag when the opposition scored. Not any more. West Ham's reaction to Coventry taking the lead was to shrug their shoulders and persevere.

One wonders how long Devonshire can be kept out of the England side. His thrilling dribbles, with the ball seemingly glued to his foot, and creative talent are unmatched by any midfield player in the country. Coventry could not contain him. Other plusses for West Ham were Martin, who looked every inch an England centre half, the astonishing improvement of Cross, and Pike's endless industry. Daly was a captain courageous for Coventry.

A misunderstanding between Stewart and Parkes led to Hunt putting Covntry ahead after six minutes and Hateley could have added a second before West Ham found their rhythm. Brooking, strangely neglected by Coventry's defence, equalized and Neighbour made it 2—1 with an angled drive. Pike was the architect of both goals.

In the second half Martin displayed his attacking qualities by heading in Neighbour's corner for West Ham's third and planted a 25-yard shot past Blyth for the fourth after 57 minutes. Parkes, by going for a centre that was never his, gave Hunt his second gift goal, but West Ham refused to be rattled.

With three minutes left Goddard was sent sprawling in the penalty area and Stewart obliged from the spot for the sixth time this season. Bookings for Dyson and Bradford were symptomatic of Coventry's frustration.

WEST HAM UNITED: P Parkes; R Stewart, F Lampard, W Bonds, A Martin, A Devonshire, J Neighbour, P Goddard, D Cross, T Brooking, G Pike.

COVENTRY CITY: J Blyth; D Thomas, B Roberts, S Jacobs, P Dyson, G Gillespie, D Bradford, G Daly, G Thompson, M Hateley, S Hunt.

Referee: A Glasson (Salisbury).

Motor rallying

Pond emerges king of the Lakes forest

By Peter Waymark

Tony Pond, of Britain, driving a Vauxhall Chevette, took over the lead in the Lombard RAC Rally last night after Hannu Mikkola rolled his Audi Quattro during the Grizedale forest stage in the Lake District.

The car was quickly righted but the incident cost Mikkola a precious 57 seconds. He had made the early running in the turbocharged four-wheel-drive Audi, setting the fastest times on three out of the first five special stages.

Another car to end on its roof in Grizedale was the Talbot Sunbeam Lotus driven by last year's winner of the rally, Henri Toivenen. He lost nearly three minutes and dropped down from seventh to twentieth.

Pond's second fastest time at Grizedale was enough to put him in the lead but the stage winner was the 30-year-old French girl, Michele Mouton, driving the other Quattro in her first British rally. As a result she moved into third place.

Anders Kullang, in the turbocharged Mitsubishi Lancer, kept up with the leaders despite hitting a pile of logs but Bjorn Waldegaard's Toyota suffered a broken radius arm and propeller shaft and lost him eight minutes. Russell Brookes, another Talbot driver, went off into a ditch and had to be towed out.

Helped by the mild weather, the Sunday spectator stages attracted more than 200,000 people, with 75,000 at Sutton Park and 40,000 at Trentham Gardens, where the gates were closed and there was a seven-mile tailback of traffic.

Officials at Knowsley Safari Park, near Liverpool, where 45,000 people watched the rally, had to restrict the crowd long before the cars were due to appear.

The second leg of the 1,817-mile rally, with its 65 off-road special stages where drivers are timed to the split second, will be fought out in the forests of Wales, with the finish at Chester on Wednesday afternoon.

LEADING POSITIONS (after nine special stages): 1, A Pond (Vauxhall Chevette), 60min 32sec; 2, H Mikkola (Audi Quattro), 60.41; 3, M Mouton (Audi Quattro), 60.52; 4, A Vatanen (Ford Escort), 61.17; equal 5, T Salonen (Datsun Violet) and M Alan (Lancia Stratos), 61.19; 7, J McCrae (Opel Ascona), 61.30; 8, A Kullang (Mitsubishi Lancer), 61.55; 9, B Johansson (Opel Ascona), 61.57; 10, J Ragnotti (Renault 5 Turbo), 62.

Harrison restores colour to tangerine men's cheeks

By John Dougray

Horden CW 0 Blackpool 1

It was hard to believe that the 11 anonymous players who ran on to the Victoria Ground at Hartlepool on Saturday wearing the famous tangerine shirts of Blackpool were heirs to the great tradition set by the likes of Matthews, Mortensen, Mudie and Taylor in winning the famous FA Cup Final of 1953.

Blackpool's decline, like that of many other well-known clubs, has been slow and insidious and, when you sink to the fourth division, reality dictates that you have to meet the challenge of teams like Horden Colliery Welfare at Hartlepool in the first round proper of the FA Cup on a raw, damp winter's afternoon.

It is a prospect that few professionals relish, for you have to try to match the passion and commitment of 11 part-timers, some of them former professionals who want to write a new chapter in local football folklore.

For the first hour of Saturday's cup tie, which was not played at Horden for reasons of crowd safety, Blackpool seemed to be heading for a humiliating defeat. Horden, of the Northern League, were playing as though their lives depended on the outcome of this, their seventh game in the competition this season.

Their fierce tackling was unsettling Blackpool, forcing them into errors and arguments with the referee who, they felt, was not giving them sufficient protectio. However, as early as the seventh minute, when Honour shot impetuously wide with the goal at his mercy, Horden showed they lacked composure at critical moments.

Chances came and went, with Hogan lobbing the ball against the bar early in the second half, before Blackpool scored on the hour after a corner on the left. Wilson punched the ball out bute only to Harrison, who drove it home through a crowded goal area.

The goal did much to steady Blackpool and for the last half hour, despite one or two alarms, they dominated the game with neat, fluent moves. Hockaday and Bamber should have added to their total but in the end they had to be satisfied with Harrison's goal.

At the final whistle some of the Blackpool players hugged the referee in evident relief, despite the fact that he had cautioned three of them and two from Horden for foul play and dissent.

HORDEN CW: S. Wilson; G. Lormer, J. Cook, J. Horour (sub S. Sherwood), J. Cranson, G. Normanton, J. Hather, P. Turner, D. Evans, G. Hogan, D. Aylesbury.

BLACKPOOL: I. Hesford; G. Simmonite, T. Pashley, R. Blair, N. Hart, S. McEwan, C. Morris, P. Noble, D. Bamber, D. Hockaday, W. Harrison.

Referee: J. Key (Rotherham).

Penrith led the march of the FA Cup giant-killers with a first round home victory over the third division side, Chester, the Exchange Telegraph reports. The Northern League club reached the second round for the first time, thanks to a sixty-fifth-minute winner from Gerry Fell.

John Rogers, the Altrincham striker, whose career has spanned two continents—he had a spell with the North American Soccer League club, Portland Timbers—used his experience to good effect with two goals which thwarted Sheffield United.

Rogers, who also scored in Altrincham's 1978 FA Trophy triumph at Wembley, equalized Edward's opening goal and, after Hatton had restored United's lead, struck again nine minutes from time to deny the fourth division leaders before 12,433 supporters at Bramall Lane.

In an incident reminiscent of the 1946 and 1947 FA Cup finals, the ball burst during the tie between Hendon and Wycombe Wanderers which ended in a 1—1 draw. The ball's outer casing split when the Hendon goalkeeper, Smart, cleared it up-field in the second half and when the ball was kicked to the touch line for replacement, the main stand reverberated to the sound of the inner tube bursting.

Tommy Hindley

In the pit of depression. Horden Colliery's dreams have turned to dross. Hather and Hogan survey the debris.

Manchester citizen army are on the march again

By Paul Newman

Manchester City 4 Swansea City 0

The development of Manchester City under John Bond is following a path noticeably similar to that of a certain other team in the public eye last week. For just as England have confirmed the value of experienced players by qualifying for the World Cup finals with them, so City are proving that a footballer's last years can also be his best.

After a frustratingly unsuccessful period under Malcolm Allison when the emphasis was very much on youth, little has gone wrong at Maine Road since Mr Bond invested his faith and City's money in men of proven ability.

Last season the rewards were places in the final of the FA Cup and the semi-finals of the League Cup, and City again look likely to be in the hunt for honours this season. After a poor five-week spell, which largely coincided with the absence through injury of Francis, they have now won four games in succession and recaptured the form which put them in fourth place after the first six games of the season.

It is surprising that City did not take out a copyright on the "Dad's Army" nickname before it was adopted by Keegan, Brooking and company. Mr Bond's eight most important signings in his 13-month reign—Hutchison, McDonald, Gow, Boyer, O'Neill, Bond junior, Francis and Hartford—have made nearly 3,000 league appearances between them, averaging nearly 400 each. Add the men like Corrigan and Tueart whom Mr Bond inherited and you have what must be the most experienced (not quite a euphemism for oldest) squad in the league.

Two or three of the team can hardly have played better at any stage of their careers. Tueart, in particular, looks a more complete player.

Hutchison, too, made a telling contribution. The years are beginning to take their toll on his speed, but his footwork and crossing can still be devastating. He had a hand in three of the goals and the way he beat two defenders and then went back to take them on again in the build-up to the fourth was the highlight of the afternoon.

City, who lost Caton with a broken collar bone after 57 minutes, simply had too much know-how for Swansea, who are no novices themselves. Mr Bond's side quickly worked out that the way to beat the 3-5-2 formation with which Swansea have baffled most opponents this season was down the flanks. They ruthlessly exploited the spaces left by the absence of conventional full backs, three of the goals resulting from crosses from the wings.

Tueart opened the scoring with a penalty after Stanley had handled five minutes before the interval and completed it at the same stage of the second half. In between, Reeves scored twice.

As for Swansea, the excuse of their Wales contingent's exhausting trip back from the Soviet Union was perhaps too ready-made. They fell away all too easily in the second half and their manager, John Toshack, may well have to rethink his defensive policies away from home.

MANCHESTER CITY: J Corrigan; R Ranson, R McDonald, N Reid, K Bond, T Caton (sub, A Hereide), D Tueart, K Reeves, T Francis, A Hartford, T Hutchison.

SWANSEA CITY: D Davies; D Hadziabdic (sub, D Giles), C Stanley, A Rajkovic, C Irwin, N Stevenson, A Curtis, R James, L James, J Mahoney, R Latchford.

Referee: G Courtney (Spennymoor).

Rugby League

Unexpected stumble puts Widnes further ahead

By Keith Macklin

It appears that Widnes intend to have the first division championship of the Rugby League, which is sponsored by Slalom Lager, neatly parcelled up and delivered to Naughton Park in time for Christmas. Their victory at Featherstone yesterday was their 13th league win in a row, and with Hull stumbling unexpectedly at home to Bradford Northern, the gap is becoming wide for other claimants to the throne.

Hull Kingston Rovers, who won at Castleford, and Leigh, who beat Whitehaven as expected, join Hull in a pursuit which seems destined to be in vain. Widnes may slip up in bad weather and with a heavy fixture congestion, but they have plenty of points behind them. Their win at Featherstone was an achievement that makes champions. They were 9-0 down after 20 minutes against a lively Rovers side, for whom Hobbs had scored a try and Quinn had kicked three goals. Widnes then took a grip on the game with superb rugby led by the mischievous scrum-half Gregory, and tries came from Mike O'Neill, T. Myler (2), and J. Myler, with four goals from Burke. Rovers produced an exciting late rally, and Hobbs got his second try, Quinn kicking two further goals, but Widnes held out competently.

Hull's defeat by the reigning champions, Bradford Northern, was a shock for a crowd around the 13,000 mark. Northern led 8-0 after 14 minutes, and held off a spirited Hull revival. Grayshon, Hanley and Handforth scored tries for Northern, Hanley kicking two goals. Crane and Lloyd touched down for Hull and Lloyd kicked two goals.

Hull Kingston Rovers came from 11—8 down at Castleford, the brilliant stand-off half, Hartley, scoring two more fine tries, and Muscroft adding the deciding try in the closing seconds.

In the second division Carlisle held on to their top place by winning at Batley, while Oldham kept on their heels in the vital four-point battle with their rivals for promotion, Halifax. Cardiff City squeezed a win at Huddersfield, O'Brien and Garrity getting the tries, and the reliable Fenwick landing two goals and a dropped goal. Cardiff did well to overcome the handicap of losing Nicholls, who was sent off.

Dog ate dog in the lower reaches of the table, Doncaster winning at Blackpool. Once again the best Doncaster player was their stand-off half Buckton, who is among the league's leading try-scorers. He provided three tries in Doncaster's win.

FIRST DIVISION: Barrow 7, St Helens 5; Castleford 11, Hull Kingston Rovers 16; Featherstone Rovers 16, Widnes 20; Fulham 14, Wigan 15; Hull 10, Bradford Northern 13; Leigh 23, Whitehaven 13; York 14, Warrington 17.

SECOND DIVISION: Batley 5, Carlisle 17; Blackpool Borough 14, Doncaster 15; Bramley 25, Rochdale Hornets 13; Huddersfield 9, Cardiff City 11; Keighley 24, Dewsbury 0; Oldham 11, Halifax 5; Swinton 12, Hunslet 15; Workington Town 36.

Whitfield sinks Fulham as the klaxon sounds

By John Clemison

Fulham 14 Wigan 15

In one of the most exhilarating matches seen at Craven Cottage, Colin Whitfield, the Wigan full back, dropped a goal on the sound of the klaxon to bring his side a one point victory over Fulham yesterday.

The match had all the ingredients of the classic thriller. The two sides were newly-promoted and still trying to establish themselves in the first division. There were two new signings (Shaw for Wigan and M'barki for Fulham) and both sides were keen to run and entertain the crowd.

Against the stiff tackling of the Wigan pack, Fulham pitched Hoare, Herdman and Doherty, all of whom suffered under the strain of trying to break through. They got their reward however after 25 minutes when Doherty crossed for a fine try.

Wigan used the wind skilfully in the first half, however, to pull ahead with two superb tries by Gill, their resourceful winger. With Whitfield kicking goals with apparent ease, Wigan turned round 12—7 up.

Fulham, who had a slight breeze at their backs in the second half, might have expected to swamp Wigan, but their inability to keep hold of the ball in the tackle proved expensive.

Concern about their new boy, M'barki, a former Moroccan rugby international, tended to send them to the right each time, and even though M'barki had already proved himself the fastest player on the field with a scintillating 60 metre break.

The main battle was fought in the scrums, which Wigan never really controlled until the last 10 minutes. Even so, the ability of the Wigan forwards in the loose was never seriously questioned.

Yet with 10 minutes to go, Fulham did manage to mount a series of damaging assaults on the Wigan line. They had whittled down Wigan's lead through Diamond's accurate goal kicking, and they then scored a try that lifted the 5,762 crowd out of their seats. After several attempts to break through, Aspey threw a long ball to Cambriani who scythed his way to the line. Then Whitfield settled the argument in injury time.

FULHAM: C Ganley; A Cambriani, M Aspey, S Diamond, H M'barki; D Eckersley, J Crossley; H Beverley, J Dalgreen, A Gourley, M Herdman (replacement P Souto r), S Hoare (rep A Kinsey), J Doherty.

WIGAN: C Whitfield; J Hornby, D Wood, S Nicholson, H Gill; M Foy, G Stevens; A Hodkinson, N Kiss, G Shaw, J Trundle (rep B McLoughlin), M Scott, J Pendlebury.

Referee: C Hodgson.

Parker brings back some unhappy Burnley memories

By David Powell

Burnley 0 Runcorn 0

Runcorn have risen quickly to the pinnacle of non-League football. Since John Williams became their manager at the beginning of last season they have won the Northern Premier League championship, cup and shield, and they now lead the Alliance Premier League.

In all that time they have lost just half a dozen games. The Cheshire club's most recent reverse, 22 matches ago, is long gone, as are the day when even the best players in the country feared an FA Cup journey to Turf Moor.

Burnley, winners in 1914, finalists in the sixties and semi-finalists in the seventies, are now everyday folk from the third division and Runcorn found the short step over the border into Lancashire much to their liking. With a slice of luck and some outstanding goalkeeping, Runcorn are now preparing for a replay which will be the most glamorous match at their Canal Street ground since 1939.

Six times their average 1,100 gate are expected tomorrow evening for the grandest occasion there since Bill Shankley and Preston North End pulled in 10,111 for a third-round encounter which the visitors won. And with Parker acrobatic in goal, Scott tenacious in midfield and Joel lively in attack, today's Runcorn have the stuff of which giant-killers are made.

Parker's mixture of agility and courage touched on a tender spot at Turf Moor. Six years ago another goalkeeper, Guy, was the inspiration as Wimbledon beat Burnley to become the first non-League side to win a Cup-tie on a first division ground.

Hamilton in particular must have wished that Parker, aged 26, was still at Yeovil Town, who gave him a free transfer, or Arsenal, who some years back paid Crewe Alexandra £40,000 for his services. The goalkeeper made a superb save to keep out a perfectly placed header by Hamilton, who later hit a post.

Joel nearly stole victory for Runcorn near the end, but he shot wide after outwitting four opponents in a delightful run from the halfway line. Burnley's manager, Brian Miller, was please he missed. "It's a bad night on telly, Tuesday", he said.

BURNLEY: A Stevenson; B Laws, A Wharton, T Cassidy, V Overson, M Phelan, E Potts, T Steven, W Hamilton, P McGee, K Young.

RUNCORN: B Parker; T Rutter, M Roberts, E Edwards, B Seddon, A Crompton, O Smith, M Scott, R Fraser, G Jones, S Joel.

Referee: C N Seel (Carlisle).

Regis can solve problematical position

By Clive White

West Bromwich 1 Liverpool 1

Those who visited The Hawthorns on Saturday were given a chilling preview of sunny Spain. They saw Liverpool, Britain's proud flag-bearer in world football, reduced to tatters, ostensibly, by one man. Fortunately, Thompson and Neal, the England defenders, will not have to tangle in Spain with the likes of Cyrille Regis, although it is this writer's desire that the Scotsman Hansen may at one stage have that doubtful privilege.

Far better that you have a man like Regis on your side than be against him. England should make themselves familiar with his powerful talents in their next game against Northern Ireland in February. Regis is physically and mentally qualified to solve the problematical No. 9 position.

In the first minute, he gave Liverpool due warning when he rose head, shoulders and waist above their defence to head a free kick. Grobbelaar, oscillating commendably between goalkeeper and sweeper as the Liverpool defence was repeatedly bisected, was forced to go down twice at Regis's feet as though in homage, before the bursting, bulging frame of the centre forward found a way through in the fifty-sixth minute. His header, from a cross by the restless Whitehead, was cleared by Souness, but he followed up greedily and tucked the ball away.

Curiously, for all Albion's close efforts—Brown had feebly missed three and later hit a post—Liverpool still controlled the game until that point. The ball would move smoothly through their midfield coordinators or be whisked swiftly and accurately upfield by the long legs of Hansen. Here though it bounced off the solid wall of Wile and Robertson.

Statham, at left back, again looked a much more mature player than his obvious England rival, Sansom. And the well-balanced Batson, on the flank, showed an attacking verve that may yet warm the heart of Ron Greenwood during these winter months. In such a grip, Dalglish's wriggling and twisting was to no avail. He desperately needs better help up from to unhinge the more stubborn defences.

Albion, whose midfield and spirit were ravaged by the loss of Robson and Moses not long ago, have shown a remarkable recovery. Ronnie Allen, the manager, has skilfully transplanted Jol from Twente Enschede, and Whitehead, from Bristol City, into the heart of his side. They were inspired moves. The Dutchman, untypically, is a tireless, fierce worker and Whitehead, upon whose fleetness Bristol City's first division hopes once rested is now a forceful midfield player.

They all deserved a better ending than the one Dalglish had in mind. An eighty-ninth-minute whistle to bring on the Liverpool substitute prematurely sent hundreds of home supporters scurrying off hapilly into the night, singing Albion's praises. They returned in time to see Dalglish score in the last second of the match and the throstle choked in mid-song.

WEST BROMWICH ALBION: M Grew; B Batson, D Statham, C Whitehead, J Wile, A Robertson, M Jol, A Brown (sub: A King), C Regis, G Owen, S Mackenzie.

LIVERPOOL: B Grobbelaar; P Neal, M Lawrenson, P Thompson, R Kennedy (sub: A Kennedy), A Hansen, K Dalglish, R Whelan, D Johnson, T McDermott, G Souness.

Referee: C White (Harrow).

Today's fixtures

Kick-off 7.30 unless stated.

FA CUP: First-round replays: Altrincham v Sheffield United; Minehead v Dorchester.

ALLIANCE PREMIER LEAGUE: Bob Lord trophy (third round—first leg): Dagenham v Enfield.

SOUTHERN LEAGUE: Southern Division: Poole v Addlestone & Weybridge.

RUGBY UNION: Maesteg v Penarth (7.0).

REAL TENNIS: Unigate Open Singles Championship (Queen's Club), West Kensington).

SNOOKER: Coral UK Professional Championship (Preston Guild Hall).

SQUASH RACKETS: British Under-23 Closed Tournament (Kingston, Newcastle).

Kinsella for Ipswich

Tony Kinsella, the former Millwall midfield player, has signed for Ipswich Town from Tampa Bay Rowdies for £60,000.

I'm sorry, I'll read that again

By Nicholas Harling

Weymouth 0 Northampton 0

One of the biggest cheers on an afternoon when there were precious few came with the classified results check on the television in the bar at the end. Weymouth 2, Northampton 0 read the announcer. If, by the time the correction came, one or two people back in Northampton had shot themselves, the Beeb will have a lot to answer for.

Truth to tell, Weymouth were not worthy of such a scoreline. Their past FA Cup record being what it is, Weymouth's quaint ground must have witnessed more stirring occasions than this mediocre first round tie which attracted the disappointing crowd it deserved. The appeal of Northampton had not exactly grabbed the locals. Those who preferred a free vantage point high up on the disused railway line to Portland would have found ample room on the terraces had they deigned to pay.

Nicknamed the Terras, Weymouth were anything but that. They seemed as bereft of confidence as one might expect for a team that had lost six of their last seven Alliance League games. Neither was Northampton's credibility questioned. They looked every bit the 91st team in the Football League.

The tone was set in the first 20 minutes by when the ball had been hoofed out of the ground three times, twice by the home centre half, once by his opposite number. Merrick, Weymouth's No. 5, went on to prove himself his side's most resolute defender, making among other useful contributions, a goaline clearance from Phillips and a crucial tackle on Mahoney, who is on loan from Fulham. All Gage, Northampton's No. 5 subsequently did was to show that he is not destined to become one of the world's great centre halves.

Fortunately for Gage, Iannone, Weymouth's leading scorer, received such scant support that the much vaunted striker who prefers to stay in deepest Dorset than take his chance in the Football League, had few opportunities to show his worth.

Such disregard might have been excused had Borthwick capitalized on Taylor's under hit back pass in the second minute when Northampton were clearly there to be taken. But he missed and Northampton settled down to look the better side. For that they were somewhat indebted to Heeley, formerly of Arsenal, who was just beginning to cause problems down the right when he was mysteriously removed. Still Bill Dodgin, Northampton's respected manager, must have known what he was doing, for Stanley, the substitute, provided the headed flick from which Phillips in the last minute so nearly prevented Tuesday's replay.

WEYMOUTH: K Baker; B Lawrence, P Morrell, W Elliott, N Merrick, P Arnold, J McCafferty, G Pearson, A Iannone, K Dove, G Borthwick.

NORTHAMPTON TOWN: A Poole; A Taylor, G Saxby, P Brady, W Gage, P Saunders, J Buchanan, D Carlton, M Heeley (sub, A Stanley), S Phillips, A Mahoney.

Referee: R G Milford (Bristol).

Table tennis

Douglas puts an end to a China complex

By Robert Pryce

Desmond Douglas has occasionally been diagnosed as suffering from a China complex. The Birmingham left-hander has proved that his quick, instinctive game is the match of any player in Europe, but he has consistently failed against Chinese opponents.

At Wembley Conference Centre yesterday, he must have allayed doubts about his psychological weaknesses by coming from a game behind to beat China's Liang Geliang 17—21, 21—9, 21—19 in the final of the invitational championship, sponsored by Lambert and Butler.

He began tentatively, especially against Liang's long-pimpled bat surface, but grew in confidence throughout a second game which he took 21—9. At the very end, Liang saved six match points, but a decisive strike from Douglas finally settled it.

Liang proved a popular visitor. His earlier match with the European number one, Tibor Klampar, provided some of the most absorbing table tennis of the short six-man tournament.

In the semi-finals, Douglas overcame the holder, Klampar, 13—21, 21—17, 21—18, while Liang beat Poland's promising 22-year-old, Andrjez Grubba, 21—18, 14—21, 21—19.

John Hilton, who moved to Saarbrucken during the summer, had a miserable time on his return failing to Liang and Klampar.

GROUP ONE: D. Douglas (England) beat A. Grubba (Poland) 21—15, 21—9; Grubba beat S. Bengtsson (Sweden) 21—11, 21—16; Bengtsson beat Douglas 21—15, 15—21, 21—15.

GROUP TWO: Liang Ge Liang (China) beat J. Hilton (England) 21—14, 21—14; Liang beat T. Klampar (Hungary), 7—21, 21—17, 21—18; Klampar beat Hilton 21—10, 21—11.

SEMI-FINAL: Douglas beat Klampar 13—21, 21—17, 21—18; Liang Ge Liang beat Grubba 21—18, 14—21, 21—19.

FINAL: Douglas beat Liang, 17—21, 21—9, 21—19.

Real tennis

Gregg finds his timing for a repeat victory

By Roy McKelvie

Walter Gregg, the Troon professional, recovered from a two-set deficit to beat Robert Mackenzie, an amateur, by 5—6, 3—6, 6—0, 6—2, 6—0, in the open real tennis championships, sponsored by Unigate, at Queens Club yesterday. When they met in this event last year, Gregg won in four sets.

Fred Satow also had a five-setter with Nicholas Gawthrope, an unattached professional, before becoming one of the only three amateurs, along with Peter Seabrook and Richard Cooper, to join 13 professionals in the second round.

Gregg's loss of the first two sets to Mackenzie was attributable to his lack of timing, especially off the walls, against a more purposeful and sterner-hitting left hander. Gregg played at a pace and rhythm as if he was against one of his pupils.

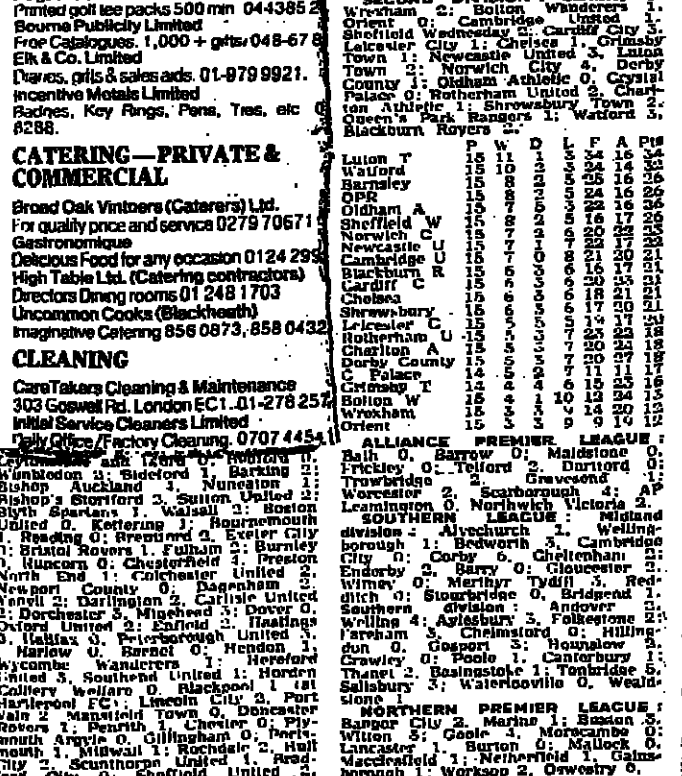
The effort of winning the first two sets, both closely fought, took a good deal of steam out of Mackenzie. His game lost its bite, he lost some mobility and as so often happens in such circumstances he was unable to come back, though he made an effort at the start of the fourth set. By then Gregg's game, admittedly against a slower pace, was in tune.

Satow, studious and diligent, also trailed before beating the left-handed Gawthrope, who played a spoiling game, by 3—6, 6—2, 3—6, 6—3, 6—1. This was a tortoise and hare affair with Satow believing in himself and keeping cool, as Gawthrope became increasingly erratic, finally losing hope.

Squash rackets

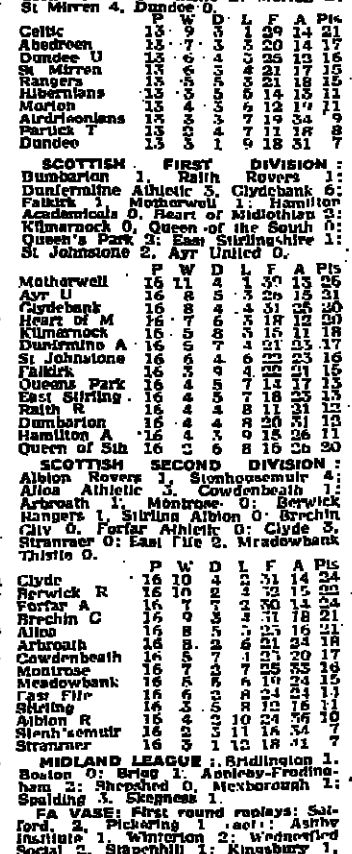
NANAIMO (Canada): Women's tournament, semi-final: L Opie (England) beat A Smith (England), 9—3, 3—9, 9—1, 10—7; V Hoffmann (Australia) beat R Anderson (Australia), 9—2, 9—1, 9—4.

and tables





SECOND DIVISION: Barnsley 2, Wrexham 2; Bolton Wanderers 1, Orient 0; Cambridge United 1, Sheffield Wednesday 2; Cardiff City 3, Leicester City 1; Chelsea 1, Grimsby Town 1; Newcastle United 3, Luton Town 2; Norwich City 4, Derby County 1; Oldham Athletic 0, Crystal Palace 0; Rotherham United 2, Charlton Athletic 1; Shrewsbury Town 2, Queen's Park Rangers 1; Watford 3, Blackburn Rovers 2.



	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Luton T	15	11	1	3	34	16	34
Watford	15	10	2	3	24	14	32
Barnsley	15	8	2	5	25	16	26
QPR	15	8	2	5	24	16	26
Oldham A	15	7	5	3	22	16	26
Sheffield W	15	8	2	5	16	17	26
Norwich C	15	7	2	6	20	22	23
Newcastle U	15	7	1	7	22	17	22
Cambridge U	15	7	0	8	21	20	21
Blackburn R	15	6	3	6	16	17	21
Cardiff C	15	6	3	6	20	23	21
Chelsea	15	6	3	6	18	21	21
Shrewsbury	15	6	3	6	17	20	21



SCOTTISH PREMIER DIVISION: Celtic 3, Rangers 3; Dundee United 4, Airdrieonians 0; Hibernian 1, Aberdeen 1; Partick Thistle 2, Morton 3; St Mirren 4, Dundee 0.

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Celtic	13	9	3	1	29	14	21
Aberdeen	13	7	3	3	20	14	17
Dundee U	13	6	4	3	25	13	16
St Mirren	13	6	3	4	21	17	15
Rangers	13	5	5	3	21	18	15
Hibernians	13	5	3	5	14	13	13
Morton	13	4	3	6	12	17	11
Airdrieonians	13	3	3	7	19	34	9
Partick T	13	2	4	7	11	18	8
Dundee	13	3	1	9	18	31	7

SCOTTISH FIRST DIVISION: Dumbarton 1, Raith Rovers 1; Dunfermline Athletic 3, Clydebank 6; Falkirk 1, Motherwell 1; Hamilton Academicals 0, Heart of Midlothian 2; Kilmarnock 0, Queen of the South 0; Queen's Park 3, East Stirlingshire 1; St Johnstone 2, Ayr United 0.



IRISH LEAGUE: Ards 0, Ballymena 0; Coleraine 3, Cliftonville 1; Crusaders 3, Portadown 1; Distillery 4, Bangor 0; Glenavon 5, Larne 3; Linfield 1, Glentoran 2.

ATHENIAN LEAGUE: Ruislip Manor 1, Chalfont St Peters 0. League cup, second round: Edgware 5, Marlow 2; Burnham 2, Chertsey 0; Hoddesdon 0, Leyton-Wingate 4; Hedhill 2, Fleet 1; Banstead 1, Woodford 0; Uxbridge 4, Grays 2; Horley 0, Whyteleafe 1.

NORTHERN LEAGUE: Spennymoor 0, Consett 0; Ferryhill 5, Crook 1; Willington 3, South Bank 3; Evenwood 0, Billingham-Synthonia 2; Tow Law 1, Whitley Bay 2; Shildon 2, West Auckland 0; Whitby 1, North Shields 1.

ISTHMIAN LEAGUE: Premier division: Boreham Wood 0, Billericay 0; Bromley 2, Woking 3; Dulwich Hamlet 2, Slough 4; Hayes 0, Carshalton 1; Tooting and Mitcham 2, Harrow Borough 2; Walthamstow Avenue 2, Hitchin Town 3. First division: Aveley



SCHOOLS MATCHES: Aldenham 1, Eton 1; Cardinal Vaughan 4, Westminster City 1; Charterhouse 1, Shrewsbury 1; Forest 3, Wellingborough 0; Hampton 4, St. John Baptist 1; Handsworth GS 0, Repton 5; Kimbolton 0, Brentwood 3; Lancing 2, Old Boys 6; Sexey's, Bruton 1, Bristol City Youth XI 5. Gillette Trophy: Fourth round: Ipswich 3, Croydon 1; Merton 1, Norwich 3; Nottingham 0, Hull 2; Southend 5, South London 1.

European leagues

AUSTRIAN: Austria Wien 0, Sportclub Wien 1; SWW Innsbruck 5, Sturm Graz 0; Voest Linz 2, Lask 0; GAK 2, Austria Salzburg 0; Admira Wacker 2, Rapid Wien 3.

BELGIAN: Standard Liège 0, Beveren 3; Anderlecht 3, Ghent 1; Tongres 2, RWD Molenbeek 1; Lokeren 3, F C Liège 1; Courtrai 3,



Cricket

Problems for Dilley as Gooch's run of ill luck continues

From Richard Streeton
Baroda, Nov 22

England's preparations for the first Test match next Friday were spoiled by two setbacks on the second day of the three-day game with West Zone here today.

Although they gained a first innings lead of 99 runs after some heartening application by the bowlers on an unhelpful wicket, Dilley was no-balled 14 times. And in the final hour, after Boycott and Gooch had seemed untroubled as they scored 49 together, Gooch was out to the first ball of the last over.

It was a disturbing day for Dilley, who is short on confidence and has to be reassured all the time that he is as good as he is. His attributes at the moment—his line and lift were all that could be asked—are considered more important by the tour management than worrying about what might prove to be a temporary problem with his run-up.

Gooch had struck five firm boundaries while scoring 32 of England's runs when he was adjudged leg before on the back foot against Parsanna, bowling left-arm slow. Gooch seemed astonished by the decision. Whatever the rights and wrongs on this occasion, he was definitely unfortunate yesterday when he received the day's only ball that crept and was also given out leg before having clearly edged it into his pads.

As so often happens, the man out of touch is also out of luck. In all games Gooch has now scored successively on this tour 15, 17, 16, 17 and 32. He is failing to get into line and looks fidgety and ill at ease, though there were hints this evening that the worst is behind him. It is still the intention to play him in the one-day international at Ahmedabad on Wednesday.

Like yesterday, it was a day of undistinguished batting. West Zone approached the task as passively as England had, with the culprit being a lifeless pitch of baked mud which gives no encouragement to batsmen to go through with their shots.

England, who were kept in the field until 20 minutes after tea, bowled with determination and character. Both Willis and Dilley extracted bounce when they pitched short, Botham's line was much improved, and Emburey again showed great steadiness.

Without a watchful stay through 34 overs by Mankad, who is considered the shrewdest of the Zone captains, the West Zone innings would have been a feeble effort. He came in after Parkar had been splendidly caught left-handed by Gooch at second slip as the batsmen tried to drive, and Bhalekar had mis-hooked a short, lifting ball straight into midwicket's hands.

Dilley, taking over from Willis, produced a magnificent breakback to beat Gaekwad as he shuffled in front of his wicket. Nayak and Mankad added 70 in 24 overs before Emburey dismissed both men. Nayak misread a ball that came straight on at him and Mankad fell to a bat and pad catch taken by Botham.

Botham returned to beat Ghavri and after that it was a case of winkling out the tailenders, who attempted nothing ambitious in the way of strokes. Nanavati could not bat because of a kidney ailment which may keep him out of the rest of the match.

Fletcher declared England's first innings at their overnight total. It had mostly revolved around Tavare, who had been in four hours 40 minutes when he was caught near the midwicket fence for 96, ten minutes before the close.

ENGLAND: First Innings
G A Gooch, lbw, b Satham .. 17
G Boycott, c Mankad, b Joshi .. 66
C J Tavaré, c Parkar, b Joshi .. 96
D I Gower, c Parkar, b Parsana 39
*K W R Fletcher, not out .. 39
I T Botham, not out 6
Extras (b 4, lb 6, w 1, nb 4) 15
Total (4 wkts dec) 278
FALL OF WICKETS: 1—39, 2—116, 3—185, 4—262.
G R Dilley, J E Emburey, *R W Taylor, D L Underwood and R G D Willis did not bat.
BOWLING: Ghavri, 11—1—40—0; Satham, 9—3—26—1; Parsana, 32—7—77—1; Nayak, 8—3—17—0; Bhalekar, 3—0—6—0; Joshi, 30—8—62—2; Mankad, 8—1—37—0.

Second Innings
G A Gooch, lbw, b Parsana .. 32
G Boycott, not out 10
Extras (lb 3, nb 4) 7
Total (1 wkt) 49
BOWLING (to date): Ghavri, 5—0—14—0; Nayak, 3—0—15—0; Satham, 1—0—5—0; Joshi, 3—2—6—0; Parsana, 3.1—2—4—1.

WEST ZONE: First Innings
A D Gaekwad, lbw, b Dilley .. 14
G Parkar, c Gooch, b Botham .. 9
R B Bhalekar, c Boycott, b Willis 6
*A V Mankad, c Botham, b Emburey 49
S V Nayak, b Emburey .. 22
N Y Satham, not out 26
K D Ghavri, c Taylor, b Botham 2
K More, run out 1
D D Parsana, c Taylor, b Willis 24
J C Joshi, b Underwood .. 1
D Nanavati, absent ill .. 0
Extras (b 2, lb 5, nb 18) .. 25
Total 179
FALL OF WICKETS: 1—16, 2—25, 3—46, 4—116, 5—130, 6—133, 7—138, 8—178, 9—179.
BOWLING: Willis, 12—4—28—2; Botham, 16—4—30—2; Dilley, 11—0—47—1; Underwood, 4—3—0—16—1; Emburey, 17—6—33—2.
Umpires: P R Punjabi and J D Ghosh.

Pakistan bounce back to win World Series match

Melbourne, Nov 22.—Pakistan bounced back from two consecutive defeats to gain their first tour success when they beat Australia by four wickets in the World Series Cup today.

Australia scored 209 for nine in their quota of 50 overs and the Pakistanis edged to their first victory after six games by making 210 for six with four balls left.

The openers Wood and Darling put on 48 before Sikander Bakht snapped up three wickets to cause a slump which sent Australia plunging to 102 for five. Sikander's victims included the captain Greg Chappell for three—his third consecutive low score against the touring team.

Australia's revival was inspired by the vice-captain Hughes, who scored a dashing 67 and shared a sixth wicket partnership of 86 with Yardley. Hughes eventually fell to Sikander, who was Pakistan's most successful bowler with four for 34 in his 10 overs.

Pakistan began shakily and were 21 for two after Alderman dismissed Mansoor Akhtar and Zaheer Abbas, back after missing the last two games through injury. The captain, Javed Miandad, who hit 74 yesterday, was top scorer again with 72 and put his side back in contention by putting on 105 for the third wicket with Mudassar Nazar, who made 44. Chappell took three wickets before Imran Khan used his experience to clinch victory with an important unbeaten 28 in the tense final phase.

AUSTRALIA
G Wood, run out 23
R Darling, c Sarfraz Nawaz, b Sikander Bakht 41
*G Chappell, c Wasim Raja, b Sikander Bakht 3
A Border, b Sikander Bakht .. 6
K Hughes, c Mudassar Nazar, b Sikander Bakht 67
†R Marsh, b Sarfraz Nawaz .. 15
B Yardley, b Imran Khan .. 28
S Graf, run out 8
G Lawson, not out 4
J Thomson, run out 3
Extras (2 b, 3 l-b, 3 w, 3 n-b) 11
Total (9 wkts) 209
FALL OF WICKETS: 1—48, 2—51, 3—71, 4—80, 5—102, 6—188, 7—197, 8—204, 9—209.
BOWLING: Imran Khan, 10—1—42—1; Sarfraz Nawaz, 10—0—44—1; Tahir Naqash, 10—0—46—0; Sikander Bakht, 10—1—34—4; Ejaz Faqih, 10—1—32—0.

PAKISTAN
Mudassar Nazar, c Marsh, b Chappell 44
Mansoor Akhtar, c Yardley, b Alderman 12
Zaheer Abbas, c Marsh, b Alderman 2
*Javed Miandad, c Lawson, b Chappell 72
Wasim Raja, c Darling, b Chappell 8
Imran Khan, not out 28
Ejaz Faqih, b Thomson 17
Ashraf Ali, not out 15
Extras (7 l-b, 3 w, 2 n-b) .. 12
Total (6 wkts) 210
FALL OF WICKETS: 1—19, 2—21, 3—126, 4—159, 5—151, 6—181.
BOWLING: J Thomson, 9.2—0—47—1; T Alderman, 10—0—20—2; S Graf, 10—0—34—0; G Lawson, 8—1—45—0; B Yardley, 3—0—21—0; G Chappell, 9—1—33—3.—Reuter.

West Indies challenge

The West Indies launched their challenge for the World Series Cup with a characteristically combative one-day performance to beat Pakistan by 18 runs in Melbourne on Saturday.

Lloyd's team scored 245 for eight in their quota of 50 overs and limited Pakistan to 227 for six in the opening match of the triangular tournament.

The West Indies' success, which maintained their unbeaten one-day record against Pakistan, was based on an opening stand of 182 between Greenidge and Haynes, allied to effective outcricket. Pakistan produced a spirited batting display but, crucially, it was offset by slackness in the field.

WEST INDIES
C G Greenidge, c Rizwan-Uz-Zaman, b Sarfraz 103
D L Haynes, b Mudassar .. 84
I V A Richards, b Imran .. 17
S F A Bacchus, c Rizwan-Uz-Zaman, b Sarfraz 8
*C H Lloyd b Sarfraz 10
A M E Roberts c Mansoor Akhtar b Imran 0
J Garner c Ashraf Ali b Imran 0
M D Marshall not out 9
H A Gomes c and b Sarfraz .. 0
†D A Murray not out 1
Extras (l-b 13) 13
Total (8 wickets—50 overs) 245
FALL OF WICKETS: 1—182, 2—205, 3—223, 4—225, 5—225, 6—224, 7—241, 8—241.
Did not bat: C E H Croft.
BOWLING: Sarfraz 9—2—37—3; Imran 10—0—27—3; Sikander 9—0—46—0; Iqbal Qasim 10—0—49—0; Majid 5—0—34—0; Mudassar 7—0—13—1.

PAKISTAN
Mudassar Nazar b Marshall .. 51
Rizwan-Uz-Zaman c Roberts, b Garner 14
*Javed Miandad c Murray, b Roberts 74
Mansoor Akhtar b Marshall .. 3
Majid Khan c Bacchus b Roberts 56
Imran Khan c Murray b Roberts 0
Wasim Raja not out 10
Ashraf Ali not out 1
Extras (b—2, lb—7, w—4, nb—6) 19
Total (6 wickets—50 overs) 227
FALL OF WICKETS: 1—53, 2—120, 3—124, 4—212, 5—212, 6—221.
Did not bat: Sarfraz Nawaz, Sikander Bakht, Iqbal Qasim.
BOWLING: Roberts 10—1—12—3; Marshall 10—1—27—2; Garner 10—0—50—1; Croft 10—1—57—0; Richards 10—0—32—0.—Reuter.

Lacrosse

South dominate and Surrey rule the roost

By Peter Tatlow

Northern Counties were justifiably proud to get two Yorkshire sides into the semi-finals of the All-England Counties tournament at St Swithun's School, Winchester on Saturday. They were unlucky to lose a place in the final through goal average.

As usual the South dominated with Surrey, undisputed champions, winning all their matches with 24 goals for and only six against, and finally beating Hertfordshire 4—1 for the trophy.

Hertfordshire play it tough and fast, but Surrey, bristling with England internationals, won thanks to the attacking power of Sue Wilson and Fiona Craig and the implacable defence of Margaret-Louise Frawley, Judy Gorrie, plus the indomitable England keeper Barbara Dootson.

Craig scored Surrey's first with an underarm swing, Helen Burrell put in the second and Sue Wilson, running at full tilt in front of goal, crashed in a third.

Hertfordshire pulled one back through Jane Hansford after the interval and the Hertfordshire goalkeeper Irina Wright twice barred Wilson's way. But Craig deposited another to make Surrey unassailable.

Semi-finals: N Yorks 2, Herts 2; Surrey 6, S Yorks 1. Final: Surrey 3, Herts 1.

Golf

Birdie on final hole gives Rogers victory

Melbourne, Nov 22.—A birdie four on the final hole gave the Texan, Bill Rogers, a one-stroke win over Greg Norman in the Australian open championship here today.

Rogers, the Open title holder, finished with a 73, three shots worse than Norman but his six-under-par total of 282 gave him a second successive triumph on the Australian tour. Gary Player finished with a 70 for third place on 284 and Graham Marsh, of Australia, was a stroke further back.

Norman set himself up for a dramatic win with a huge drive at the 18th. He needed only a wedge to reach the green, but his approach shot found sand and he had to settle for par.

Player birdied the first three holes in a three-under-par outward half of 33, but he dropped a stroke on the way back.

MELBOURNE: Australian Open, final leading scores (Australian unless stated): 282: W Rogers (US) 71, 69, 69, 73. 283: G Norman 71, 70, 72, 70. 284: G Player (SA) 70, 71, 73, 70. 285: G Marsh 73, 70, 71, 71. 287: J Newton 69, 71, 74, 73. 288: S Ginn 75, 71, 76, 69. 290: M Ferguson 74, 76, 71, 69. 291: R Charles (NZ) 74, 71, 75, 71. 293: W Dunk 68, 71, 82, 72; B Devlin 76, 73, 73, 71; G Wolstenholme 75, 72, 76, 72; R Shearer 77, 71, 75, 71; R Wood 77, 74, 73, 77; S Torrance (GB) 72, 72, 75, 71; M Clayton 74, 77, 70, 76; R Shaw 77, 73, 69, 76.

Racing

Earnshaw eyes the heights again

By Michael Seely

Robert Earnshaw, fresh from his triumph on Wayward Lad in the Tote Silver Trophy Steeplechase at Ascot on Saturday, will ride Political Pop in the Hennessy Cognac Gold Cup at Newbury next weekend. Diamond Edge is strongly fancied to give Fulke Walwyn an incredible seventh triumph in the big race. And the gods of vengeance may strike me down if I oppose my favourite hero. But there is no doubt that Political Pop, a brilliant natural jumper, has the right sort of credentials to give Michael Dickinson his first-ever triumph in the Hennessy with only 10st 3lb to carry.

Instead of replacing Tommy Carmody with a "name" jockey, Dickinson is relying on his own young team of talented riders. And Earnshaw earned applause from all sides for his handling of Wayward Lad. He restrained the favourite at the back on the difficult downhill fences, running down into Swinley Bottom. The pair then made up their ground so quickly that they jumped to the front at the sixth fence from home. The result was that Wayward Lad was able to take the remaining obstacles in his own time, rather than being bustled by other horses.

The Lambert and Butler final, at the royal course in January, remains Wayward Lad's main objective for the first half of the season. And there is now a distinct possibility that Wayward Lad may join Silver Buck at Kempton on Boxing Day in an attempt to give the Dickinson family a fourth consecutive triumph in the King George VI Steeplechase.

The Ascot meeting was a feast for all lovers of the game. The duel between John Francome and Peter Scudamore for the lead in the jockey's championship continued unabated on Saturday, Scudamore giving David Nicholson his first-ever treble at Ascot, with victories on Leney Dual, Kintbury, and Goldspun, and Francome landing a double for Fred Winter, on Oscar Wilde and News King. Both men gave examples of their own particular skills. All Francome's artistry was evident in the way in which the champion coaxed the blinkered Oscar Wilde to do his best against Ra Tapu in the Kennel Gate Hurdle. And the inflexible determination showed by Scudamore when lifting Leney Dual home in the H and T Walker Marie Elizabeth Handicap Steeplechase was only matched by the strength and dash with which he drove Goldspun at the last flight of the Aurelius hurdle.

The highlight at Leicester this afternoon will be the meeting between Celtic Ryde, Birds Nest, and Starfen in the Thorpe Satchville Hurdle. Current form suggests that Celtic Ryde must be the choice, but any of the three are capable of winning if at their peak. Also at Oadby Spin Again looks handicapped to beat Keengaddy in the Leicestershire Silver Fox and at Windsor Laura's Pride could be the pick of the weights in the White Hart Handicap.

It was announced yesterday that Prince Charles has sold his steeplechaser Good Prospect back to his original owner, the trainer John Edwards, because a variety of commitments will prevent him race riding this season. Nick Gaselee, the Prince's trainer, said that Good Prospect's sale in no way meant the end of Prince Charles' interest in National Hunt racing and when time and commitments permits he will re-emerge.


Clear over the last: Wayward Lad and rider Robert Earnshaw on their way to a memorable Ascot victory.

STATE OF GOING (official): Windsor, soft: Leicester: Chase good, hurdles good to soft. Tomorrow, Plumpton, soft; Southwell, good to soft.

Goffs spotlight turns on Habitat foal

By Michael Phillips

The travelling circus, known as the international sales bandwagon, rolled back into Europe yesterday after another lengthy spell spent in the United States. Goffs annual foals and breeding stock sale began yesterday, at Kill in Ireland, and it will continue until Wednesday when the spotlight will switch to Newmarket where Tattersalls' December sales marathon, which amounts to 1,800 lots this time, will get under way.

The market was exceptionally strong overall at Keeneland last week and it should be the same at both Kill and Newmarket now that the United States department of agriculture has lifted the ban on the import of broodmares that it imposed when contageous equine metritis posed such a threat to the international breeding community a few years ago. Their decision, which came into effect only a week ago, should certainly help to give a boost to the European market which suffered from the restriction which was imposed in the autumn of 1977, not simply from the American attitude but also because other countries followed suit.

You do not need to be blessed with a vivid imagination to sense that records could be broken at Kill this evening and again on Wednesday when a colt foal by Habitat out of Arkadina; and Arkadina herself, now in foal to the Champion Stakes winner Northern Baby, are sold from the Airlie Stud to dissolve a partnership between two of racing's most flamboyant tycoons, Tim Rogers and Robert Sangster.

The foal may well not only shatter the Irish foal record which stands at 92,000 guineas, but also break the existing European one—108,000 guineas—for he is by one of the most influential stallions in Europe and out of a Ribot mare who was placed in three classics. Furthermore, that mare in question has done encouragingly well already.

If her foal does measure up to expectations, Arkadina would then have two European records to her name because it was her yearling colt by Mill Reef who was sold for a record 640,000 guineas during Tattersalls' Premier Yearling Sale at Newmarket this autumn.

Habitat's son Double Form who stands at Airlie, will be one of several young stallions represented by foals for the first time at both Kill and Newmarket during the next couple of weeks.

BBA's big contribution to record aggregate

By David Hedges
Lexington, Kentucky, Nov 22

The Keeneland sales ended here at the weekend with more record figures—a record aggregate and a record average—and, while stallions represented by mares, in foal or by foals, on the last day would not mean much to most European buyers, the highest price of the day was, in fact, paid by an English stud farm for a mare in foal to the Prix du Jockey Club and Washington D.C. International winner Youth.

The buyer was Mr Souren Vanian of the Derisley Wood Stud, near Newmarket, who paid $100,000 for the mare Starlight Roof, a daughter of the ever-present Northern Dancer. The mare's dam, Guest Room, is a half sister to the successful stallions Northfields and Habitat, and by waiting behind after nearly all the European bloodstock agents and breeders had headed for home to prepare for the next marathon, the Tattersalls December Sale, which open on Thursday, Mr Vanian may have secured a bargain. Results alone will tell.

The final aggregate for the six-day sale was $127,120,600, compared with the record of last year of $101,388,300. The average price was up by 43 per cent, from £49,349 to $70,643. The sale continues with a three-day session on December 7, 8, and 9, made necessary by the enormous number of entries received this year— more than 3,900.

The biggest buyers from Europe were the British Bloodstock Agency. They acquired 24 lots for a total of $5,350,000, including the world record-priced mare Ivanjica, winner of the Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe, for $2,150,000. Even taking out Ivanica from the total, the B.B.A. made a hefty contribution to the turnover, with their other 23 lots totalling $2,345,000. They also paid $650,000 for five lots at the three-day Fasig-Tipton sale, and bought privately on behalf of the Brook Stud, Newmarket, the mare Rajastar for $390,000 making their total at the two sales $6,390,000.

There was a very strong market for stallion shares, with 79 changing hands for $8,721,700. This may not be the final figure as in the case of some stallions, the conditions of syndication state that a member of the syndicate may retain the share by making a bid equivalent to any final bid at a public auction, but, at any rate, trade was brisk in shares for the top-class stallions.

The Kentucky stallion roster, already overpoweringly strong in horses that made their names on the courses of England, France and Ireland, was added to during the past week by the arrival of Recitation. He joined Storm Bird at the new Ashford Stud, near Versailles (pronounced over here as Versales) after a delayed journey from Guy Harwood's stables in Sussex.

Leicester programme

12.45 STOUGHTON HURDLE (Div I: Novices. £690: 2m)

1.15 JUNIOR HURDLE (Selling: £713: 2m)

1.45 LEICESTERSHIRE SILVER FOX CHASE (Handicap: £3,215: 2½m)

2.15 DUBARRY APACHE CHASE (Novices: £1,891: 3m)

2.45 THORPE SATCHVILLE HURDLE (£2,082: 2m)

3.15 STOUGHTON HURDLE (Div II: Novices: £690: 2m)

20 3007 Treasure House, D Nicholson, 5-11-0 .... P Carvill 4
21 Andromа, Mrs M Rimell, 4-10-10 .... S Morshead
27 Patmore, G Balding, 4-10-10 .... M Lynn 7
28 Ribo Charter, M Chapman, 4-10-10 .... G Charles-Jones 7
29 6 Teapot Hall, C Miller, 4-10-10 .... R F Davies
30 004000- Trace of Gold, J Bosley, 4-10-10 .... Mr M Bosley 7

11-4 Loan Charge, 7-2 Big Paddy Joe, 5-1 Androma, 11-2 Bannoran, 6-1 Ribo Charter, 8-1 Patmore, 12-1 Crowhend, 14-1 others.

Windsor programme

1.0 ROYAL BOROUGH HURDLE (Div I: Novices: £483: 2m 30yd)

1.30 RUSSELL HURDLE (Selling: £630: 2m 30yd)

2.0 SALT HILL CHASE (Handicap: £1,337: 3m)

2.30 WHITE HART HURDLE (Handicap: £1,063: 2m 30yd)

3.0 ROUND OAK CHASE (Novices: £1,208: 2m 5f)

3.30 ROYAL BOROUGH HURDLE (Div II: Novices: £483: 2m 30yd)

Grey Gate, D Underwood, 4-10-10 .... J Redmond 4
20 040 Maréchal, V Soane, 4-10-10 .... V Soane
23 33-30 Play The Knave, P Bailey, 4-10-10 .... R Linley
24 (20)00- Prime Captive, A Moore, 4-10-10 .... G Moore 4
25 40-0000 St William, Mrs R Lomax, 4-10-10 .... J Kear 4
26 p0-f000 Wild Rose, Mrs N Kennedy, 4-10-10 .... R de Haan
27 0000-3 York Terrace, D Elsworth, 4-10-10 .... C Brown

7-1 Play The Knave, 10-3 Corven, 9-2 Fool On The Hill, 7-1 Grey Gate, 10-1 York Terrace, 12-1 others.
* doubtful runner.

Leicester selections

By Michael Seely
12.45 Cole Porter. 1.15 Wyton Bar. 1.45 Spin Again. 2.15 New Harbour. 2.45 Celtic Ryde. 3.15 Loan Charge.

Windsor selections

By Michael Seely
1.0 Twickenham. 1.30 The Downs. 2.0 Flying Romany. 2.30 Laura's Pride. 3.0 Random Leg. 3.30 Corduroy.

Ascot results

1.00 1. Oscar Wilde (12-1); 2. Ra Tapu (11-10 fav); 3. Our Bara Boy (7-2). 5 ran.
1.30: 1. Leney Dual (9-2); 2. Approaching (9-4 fav); 3. Barney Maclyvie (11-2). 6 ran. NR Artifice.
2.05: 1. Wayward Lad (5-4 fav), 2. Silversmith (33-1); 3. Kilkilowen (9-2). 8 ran.
2.35: 1. Kintbury (11-2); 2. Prince of Spain (11-2); 3. Tea-Pot (11-4 fav). 9 ran. NR: Mr Foodbroker.
3.10: 1. News King (11-10 fav); 2. Oakprime (11-1); 3. Henry Kissinger (2-1). 4 ran.
3.40: 1. Goldspun (Evens fav); 2. Morton (17-2); 3. General Breyfax (16-1). 11 ran.

Ayr

1.0: 1. Coffee Boy (5-2 fav); 2. Ellen Mavourneen (16-1); 3. Final Argument (7-2). 13 ran. NR: Cool Sloom.
1.30: 1. Jimbrook (15-8 fav); 2. Hot Pretence (10-1); 3. Miss Diaward (5-2). 5 ran.
2.0: 1. Mullacurry (15-8 fav); 2. Direct Line (9-1); 3. Duc De Boisbec (10-1). 6 ran.
2.30: 1. Peaty Sandy (7-2 fav); 2. Twidale (6-1); 3. Red Cleric (9-2). 9 ran.
3.0: 1. Part-Ex (9-4 fav); 2. William The First (16-1); 3. Press Gang (5-1). 10 ran. NR: Kenbally.
3.30: 1. Adam Craig (8-1); 2. Cybrandian (11-10 fav); 3. Run And Skip (7-2). 19 ran.

Catterick Bridge

12.15: 1. Malcolm's Pride (8-1); 2. Celtic Sunday (12-1); 3. Frebert (6-1 jt fav). Mr Moneypenny 6-1 jt fav. 17 ran. NR: Regent Dancer.
1.15: 1. Garth Boy (10-1); 2. Mont-A-L'Abbe (7-1); 3. Lana's Secret (16-1). Prince of Padua 5-4 fav. 23 ran.
1.45: 1. Richdon (1-2 fav); 2. Rallumia (33-1); 3. Go On Joe (7-1). 11 ran. NR: His Reverence.
2.15: 1. Fearless Imp (4-5 fav); 2. Master Piper (10-1); 3. Avereen (25-1). 10 ran. NR: Henlow Gamble.
2.45: 1. Commerce (20-1); 2. Tom Noel (16-1); 3. Whisky Go Go (9-2). Cornering 7-2 fav. 13 ran.
3.15: 1. Campion (11-2); 2. Immoral (11-4 fav); 3. Creative Star (10-1). 23 ran.
3.45: 1. Brave George (12-1); 2. Gearys Gold Rolled (8-1); 3. Ting (14-1). Lisdoran 5-1 fav. 19 ran.

...eat Berkshire

...Joyce Whitehead

Surrey rode their luck on Saturday, when they beat Berkshire 3—2 in their second women's county championship match. After a goalless first half, it took only a minute before Christine Radcliffe had the ball in the net, to be followed by another from a tackle in the circle. But two clever goals from Katie Dodd, the Berkshire captain, and Jill Dever in a solo effort made the score 2—2 before Felicity Coulter scored the winner.

In the North, Northumberland beat Manchester League 3—2 with all the goals in the second half at Newcastle upon Tyne. In the first 10 minutes of a good first half, goals from Cathy Finlay and Julia Findon put Manchester League in a promising position. Then they seemed to fall apart. Northumberland improved. Kay

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Commercial Property by Baron Phillips

Fifty per cent rise in vacant City offices

Vacant office accommodation in the City fringe areas is increasing and shows little sign of being leased in the foreseeable future, according to a survey from Richard Saunders & Partners.

Space to let in the outlying City district stands at just under 3 million sq ft which is an increase of more than 50 per cent over the past six months. The agents indicate that only 96,500 sq ft of office space was let in October.

In the central City there was increased activity as lettings exceeded the monthly average at 248,603 sq ft, the highest figure for the past six months. But Saunders underline how one single letting can upset the balance, and leasing of Fleetway House in Farringdon Street to clients of Jones Lang Wootton has distorted the figures.

Jones Lang are remaining silent about the identity of their clients. It is believed, however, the rent was close to £16.50 a sq ft. Because of this, letting available space in the City has now dipped to around 1.9 million sq ft, of which around 30 per cent is in nine buildings of over 50,000 sq ft.

It is estimated that there is 6 million sq ft either on the market or becoming available over the next few years without taking into account the office accommodation proposed on the South Bank.

One must assume that Lysander's plans for the redevelopment of the old Surrey Docks, will not include the 550,000 sq ft of commercial projects until suitable tenants are found. While estate agents decry existing space, and claim there is a need for the extra 2 million sq ft being provided, there must be justification for examining future demands with accurate forecasts.

Forecasts of £45 a sq ft for prime City space by 1985 may be right because demand is likely to remain strong. But there is uncertainty about the rest of the City, its fringes and more outlying areas where demand appears to be fairly soft.



This former country mansion at Lower Way, Latcham, near Newbury has been converted into offices and is on the market through Edwards Bigwood & Bewlay, who are seeking £300,000 for the freehold.

In Australia, Jones Lang Wootton are involved in what is claimed to be one of the largest and most expensive schemes in Melbourne. Mr Jack Chia, the Singapore millionaire, is planning a $A200m development on 12 acres of prime land in South Yarra.

The scheme is being described as a town within a town, consisting of luxury housing, offices, retailing and other amenities. It will be carried out in stages and is expected to boost the local population by 3,000.

Jones Lang have helped piece together the substantial site and the agents have been appointed to the planning and marketing team.

They recently acquired two important office development sites in Melbourne on behalf of Mr Chia. The firms say the South Yarra proposals have the backing of both the State Government and the local authorities.

Mr Barrie Furnell, Jones Lang's partner in Melbourne said: "The area of land holding provides the opportunity for a really imaginative scheme of a size not attempted by a private developer in Melbourne."

☐ A feasibility study has been commissioned by the National Economic Development Office to investigate the establishment of a construction industry organization to promote modernization and improvement of United Kingdom factories and warehouses.

NEDO has been considering the possibility for some time and its *Construction for Industrial Recovery* report published in 1978 and with subsequent studies have indicated that there would be enormous benefits from modernizing many decaying industrial buildings.

Building and civil engineering economic development councils have suggested that a specific bureau or office be formed to promote factory renewal, replacement or refurbishment. Such a bureau, it is claimed, would bring together all those in the building industry who are interested in faster modernization.

The main purpose of the study is to determine the extent of likely building industry support for the formation of such a bureau, how it might work, and its likely cost. Findings from the study are expected to be early in the New Year.

It is difficult to see, in the present economic climate, what can be achieved by launching a promotion campaign to utilize old factory and warehouse buildings. One of the main problems of these buildings is that they are often badly located, poorly designed and multi storey. Present demand is for new units in good positions and recent surveys show a high degree of reticence among developers and funders to become involved in marginal speculative schemes.

☐ Capcount America, the Atlanta based subsidiary of Capital & Counties, has completed the purchase of an office development site in Greenwich, Connecticut, on which the group is to build a 20,000 sq ft scheme costing $3.5m. Work is expected to start early next year and will be finished by the end of 1982.

The one-acre site was introduced to the developers by the New York office of Debenham Tewson & Chinnocks who have been retained as consultants.

☐ St Martin's Property Corporation has purchased an office development site in Aberdeen on Union Row. The group plans to develop a 46,000 sq ft building on the site. Work is expected to get under way next spring with completion towards the end of 1983. Healey & Baker and Kenneth Ryden & Partners have been retained as letting agents and are seeking rents more than £6 a sq ft.

TIMES PAST — THE TIMES

BUSINESS SERVICES GUIDE

"... PREPARE ye the way of the LORD, make straight in the desert a highway for our God." Isaiah 40:3.

BIRTHS

BOWER.—On November 17, in Oslo, to Hege and Michael Bower—a daughter.
BOWRING.—On November 19th, in Geneva, to Jane & Arthur—a son (George Nicholas).
CAMPBELL.—On November 18th, at Queen Charlotte's Hospital, to Amanda (née Pomeroy) and Peter—a daughter (Chloë Victoria) a sister for Sam.
FOLEY.—On November the 18th in Bedford, Eleanor (née Lambert) and Robert—a son (Thomas William Francis), a brother for Elizabeth, James and Isabel.
WEMYSS.—On November 20th, 1981, at St. Teresa's Hospital, Wimbledon, to Fiona & Charles—a daughter.

BIRTHDAYS

BLANCHE loves John forever.
WOOF.—Love today and forever. W.

MARRIAGE

MORISON : BURKINSHAW.—On 14th November, 1981, in Canberra, Australia, James Ivo Lindsay, son of Mr. and Mrs. D. L. Morison, of Devizes, to Sarah Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Burkinshaw, of Apperknowle, Sheffield.

DEATHS

BAILEY.—On November 18th, peacefully in hospital, Arthur Bailey, late director of W. H. Bailey Ltd. Cremation at Eastbourne on Thursday, November 26th, at 11.30 a.m. Family flowers only. Donations, if desired, to Cancer Research.
CHRISTIE.—On 20th November, 1981, peacefully at Stirling Royal Infirmary, Jane Main Christie (nee Gilchrist), aged 80 years, dearly loved wife of George S. Christie and loved mother of Ian and Sheila and a dear grandmother. Lecropt House, Bridge of Allan.
LOGUE.—On November 18th, 1981, in her 94th year, Florence Mabel (Molly) Logue, of 123 Addison Way, London, N.W.11. Requiem Mass at the Church of St Edward The Confessor on Wednesday, November 25th, at 10 a.m. Flowers may be sent to Leverton & Sons, 624a Finchley Road, Golders Green, on Tuesday.
SMITH.—At her home, Murrayfield Biggar, on 20th November, 1981, Elizabeth Fleming Wylie, loved wife of Dr. John Smith and mother of Jock, Michael, Brian, Margaret and Douglas (deceased). Service to which all friends are invited at Mortonhall Crematorium, Edinburgh, at 2.30 p.m. on Tuesday, 24th November, 1981. Family flowers only, please.
TUTT.—On 13th November, 1981, Charles Leslie Tutt at his home, Rosehaven, Sandilands, Croydon, Surrey, husband of the late Emily Ditcham Tutt and father of Leslie and Sylvia, loving and beloved.
WARD, KATE (Katie Molyneux).—Suddenly on November 20th, beloved wife of Stanley Ward and mother of Valerie and Margaret, mother-in-law of Alan, much loved grandmother of Kalie, Sue, Michael and Elizabeth.

IN MEMORIAM

KENNEDY, JOHN FITZGERALD.—November 22nd, 1963.
MOSLEY, E. H.—Late The Royals. In loving memory today and always. Peta.

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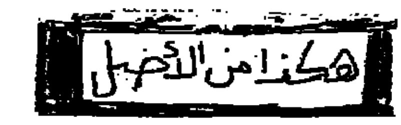
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Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Dear

BBC 1

9.08 For Schools, Colleges: Getting on with others. **9.33** A job protecting the public. **10.00 You and Me.** Animal Secrets (not schools) (r). **10.15** Music Time. **10.38** The Liverpool to Manchester Railway. **11.00** Merry-go-Round. **11.23** Talkabout. **11.42** Nuclear Power. **12.07** Closedown. **12.30 News After Noon** with Richard Whitmore and Moira Stuart. **12.57** Regional news. **1.00 Pebble Mill at One.** The final report from Bob Langley in Antarctica. In the studio are Lord Shackleton and Sir Peter Scott to discuss the implications of Langley's report. **1.45 Chock-a-Block** with Carol Leader (r). **2.01 For Schools, Colleges:** Words and Pictures. **2.18** Read On! **2.40** Georgian England. **3.00 See Hear!** For the hearing impaired (r). **3.25 Delia Smith's Cookery Course.** Part seven: Winter Vegetables. **3.53** Regional news.

3.55 Play School. For the under fives (shown earlier on BBC 2).
4.20 Cartoon: Undercover Elephant in The Sneaky Sheik.
4.25 Jackanory. David Hargreaves reads the first part of David in Silence, by Veronica Robinson.
4.40 Jigsaw. A puzzle programme with Wilf Lunn.
5.05 John Craven's Newsround. The latest world news for young people.
5.10 Blue Peter. Peter Duncan reporting back from Indonesia about Operation Pipeline.
5.40 News with Richard Baker. **6.00 Nationwide.**
6.55 Angels. Drama in a Midlands hospital. Is a fugitive criminal one of the patients?
7.20 Blake's Seven. Inter-planetary capers of the crew of a spaceship.
8.10 Panorama: Libya-Trading in Terror. Jeremy Paxton reports on the gun-runners and American mercenaries who are aiding the Gaddafi regime.

9.00 News read by John Humphrys.
9.25 Film: Monte Walsh (1970) starring Lee Marvin and Jack Palance. The two principals play aging cowboys who work a ranch owned by city financiers. Their old-style standards become increasingly out of tune with the coming of the 20th Century.
11.00 Film 81 with Barry Norman. In this week's programme Faye Dunaway talks about her portrayal of Joan Crawford in Mommie Dearest. In addition there are clips from Shogun, starring Richard Chamberlain and from The End of August in which Sally Sharp makes her film debut.
11.30 Speak for Yourself. Advice for people who have been burgled.
11.55 News headlines and weather.

BBC 1 VARIATIONS:- BBC Cymru/Wales 12.57-1.0 pm News of Wales. 1.45-2.0PM Pala. 6.0-6.25 Wales Today. 6.55-7.20 Heddiw. 9.25-10.15 Gwen Tomos (5). 10.15-11.0 Barbara Mandrell and The Mandrell Sisters. 11.55 News. Scotland 11.0-11.28 am For Schools. 12.55-1.0 pm Scottish News. 6.0-6.25 Reporting Scotland. 11.30-12.0 Cearcall. 12.0 midnight News. Northern Ireland 12.57-1.0 pm News. 3.53-3.55 News. 6.0-6.25 Scene Around Six. 11.55 News. England 6.0-6.25 pm Regional news magazines. 12.0 midnight Close.

BBC 2

10.10 Supervisors. The sixth in a series of eight films for supervisors in industry (r). **10.35 Speak for Yourself.** The procedure for calling the police after a robbery. **11.00 Play School.** For the under fives. The story is This is the Road Where John Lives. **11.25 Write Away.** Hints on everday writing from Barry Took (r). **11.40** Closedown. **1.55 A Women's Place.** Children of working mothers (r). **2.20 Let's Go.** Advice for the mentally handicapped presented by Brian Rix (r). **2.35 Inside Japan.** Part seven: Grey Youth (r). **3.05 Whistle Blowers.** Investigative reporting on television (r). **3.30 Does School Hurt?** Multi-racial education (r).

3.55 Film: Born to be Bad* (1950) starring Joan Fontaine, Robert Ryan and Zachary Scott. A butter-wouldn't-melt-in-her-mouth girl comes to San Francisco to work for her uncle.
5.25 Under Sail: Tom Salmon and the J class yacht Shamrock.
5.40 The Five Faces of Dr Who. A trio of them, in fact, in The Three Doctors (r).
6.05 The Adventure Game. Space age tests of ingenuity
6.50 Cartoon Two: Art Gallery.
6.55 Living in the Past. An exercise in Iron Age living (r).
7.25 News with sub-titles.
7.30 Tales of Twelve Cities. The Manager's Tale. How the Ayatollahs made Ian Ramsay redundant.
8.10 Cliff! The first in a series of four programmes tracing the success story of singer Cliff Richard.

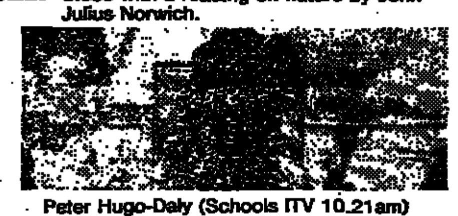
9.00 Kelly Monteith. The gentle American comedian with another look at the wry side of life.
9.30 Horizon: The Pleasures of Finding Things Out. Richard Feynman talks about his lifelong obsession with finding out how things work.
10.20 George Shearing plays Rhythm on Two with bassman Brian Torff from the Waldorf Hotel, London.
10.50 Newsnight and the marketing of 19-year old snooker player Jimmy White of Tooting.
11.35 Heute Direkte: The news as seen by viewers in Hamburg. Introduced by Corinna Schnabel. Ends at 12.05.

ITV/LONDON

9.30 For Schools: Picture Box; **9.47** Milton Keynes; **10.04** A Pakistan family in Britain; **10.21** A visit to a stately home; **10.48** For the hearing-impaired; **11.05** Germs; **11.22** The life of Edward Lear; **11.39** Community Service volunteers; **12.00 Cockleshell Bay.** Adventures of the Cockle twins for the very young; **12.10 Rainbow.** Learning with puppets. **12.30 Doctor!** Dr Joe Jordan with advice on Bronchitis and giving up smoking. **1.00 News** with Peter Sissons. **1.20 Thames News.** **1.30 Farmhouse Kitchen.** Dorothy Sleightholme and Grace Mulligan prepare pancakes. **2.00 Money-go-Round.** Protecting your home from intruders. **2.30 Film: Then Came Bronson** (1970) starring Michael Parkes. The story of a young man's adventures as he motor cycles from San Francisco to New Orleans.

4.15 Cartoon: Tweety Pie in Tweet Dreams
4.20 The Sooty Show. Puppets with Matthew Corbett
4.45 Theatre Box: Reasons to be Cheerful. A family camping expedition goes wrong.
5.15 Diff'rent Strokes. Phillip Drummond runs for councillor.
5.45 News 6.00 Thames News with Andrew Gardner and Rita Carter.
6.25 Help! Legal enlightenment from the Setback family.
6.35 Crossroads. Kevin Banks receives some tough advice.
7.00 Bullseye. General knowledge and darts competition hosted by Jim Bowen.
7.30 Coronation Street. Is Alf Roberts thinking of getting married?
8.00 Astronauts. Comical adventures of the crew of a British space station.
8.30 World in Action. Irish Prime Minister Garratt FitzGerald talks about Southern Ireland's traditional claims on the North.

9.00 Quincy. A dying gangster persuades the investigative pathologist to operate on him to find out what the poison is that is killing him off.
10.00 News.
10.30 From Here to Eternity. Part One of a three part adaptation of James Jones powerful novel about the US Army in Pearl Harbour. Natalie Wood stars as the love-lorn wife of an officer who finds solace in the arms of a non-commissioned officer. Roy Thinnes plays the cuckolded officer and William Devane the Sergeant. Part two next monday (r).
12.20 Close with a reading on nature by John Julius Norwich.


Peter Hugo-Daly (Schools ITV 10.21am)

Radio 4

6.00 News Briefing
6.10 Farming Week
6.30 Today
8.35 The Week on 4
8.45 Glyn Worsnip with recordings from the BBC Sound Archives
9.00 News
9.05 Start the Week
10.00 News
10.02 Money Box
10.30 Daily Service
10.45 Morning Story: "Something in the Woods" by Jill Norris
11.00 News
11.05 Down Your Way visits Chester
11.50 Poetry Please! Listeners' requests
12.00 News
12.02 You and yours
12.27 What Ho! Jeeves. "Jeeves and the Feudal Spirit" by P. G. Wodehouse, starring Michael Hordern as Jeeves, Richard Briers as Bertie Wooster (Part 4)
12.55 Weather
1.00 The World at One
1.40 The Archers
2.00 News
2.02 Woman's Hour
3.00 News
3.02 Play: "We Will Know Them" by Gordon McKerrow † Molly, played by Francesca Annis, finds herself caught up in a courageous, pioneer pacifist movement in the First World War
4.35 Piano Parlour † Patricia Carroll plays Victorian piano music (new series)
4.45 Story Time: "The Mystery of Edwin Drood" by Charles Dickens, concluded by Leon Garland. Abridged in 15 parts (1)
5.00 PM: News Magazine
5.55 Weather
6.00 News
6.30 The News Quiz †
7.00 News
7.05 The Archers
7.20 Start the Week
8.00 The Monday Play "The Levant Trilogy" by Olivia Manning, dramatised by Eric Ewens (Part 1) "The Danger Tree" with Anna Massey, Jack Shepherd, Tim Wooward
9.30 Kaleidoscope
9.59 Weather
10.00 The World Tonight
10.30 Science Now
11.00 A Book at Bedtime: "The Poor Mouth" by Flann O'Brien, in 11 parts (1)
11.15 The Financial World Tonight
11.30 Today in Parliament
12.00 News & Weather
VHF:
6.25 Weather Forcast
10.00 For Schools
10.30 Listen with Mother
11.00 For Schools
2.00 For Schools
5.50 PM (continued)
11.00 Study on 4

Radio 3

6.55 Weather.
7.00 News.
7.05 Morning Concert: Johann Strauss, Chopin, Samuel Webbe, Tchaikovsky; records.†
8.00 News.


Patricia Hayes: her future is foretold (Radio 4 2.02 pm)

8.05 Morning Concert (continued): Tallis, Handel, Bach, Arne, Purcell; records.
9.00 News.
9.05 This Week's Composer. Malcolm Williamson; including records.†
10.00 Vivaldi and Albinoni: Chamber music recital.†
10.35 Clarinet and Piano Recital: Bax, Finzi, Stanford.†
11.30 Midday Concert BBC Scottish Symphony Orchestra concert: Faure, Bruch, Berlioz, Borodin.†
1.00 News.
1.05 BBC Lunchtime Concert. Piano recital direct from St John's, Smith Square, London: Haydn, Szymanowski, Chopin.†
2.00 Matinee Musicale Concert: Phyllis Tate, Lyadov, Liszt, Johann Strauss, Derek Bourgeois, Borodin.†
3.00 New Records: Handel, Soler, Bach, Schumann, Tchaikovsky.†
4.55 News.
5.00 Mainly for Pleasure.†
7.00 Otello. Opera in four acts by Verdi (sung in Italian). An Austrian Radio recording of a performance given in July at the Bregenz Festival. Acts 1 and 2 (Otello/Placido Domingo; Desdemona/Anna Tomowa-Sintow).†
8.15 Livings (series). Poems on trades and professions: (5) Teachers.
8.35 Otello: Acts 3 and 4.†
9.50 Chopin. Piano recital; record.†
10.05 The Battle of Maldon. Play by Menzies McKillop drawing on the Anglo-Saxon poem about the battle fought in 991 between the Vikings and the men of Essex. With Nigel Anthony, Diana Olsson, Robert Trotter.†
10.30 Jazz in Britain.†
11.00 News.
11.05 Busoni: Piano music on record.†

Radio 2

5.00 Ray Moore.† 7.30 Terry Wogan.† 10.00 Jimmy Young.† 12.03 John Dunn † 2.00 Ed Stewart.† 4.00 David Hamilton † 5.45 News. 6.00 Don Durbridge.† 8.00 Folk on 2 † 9.00 Humphrey Lyttleton.† 10.00 The Law Game (series). An entertaining and informative look at points of law. 10.30 Star Sound. 11.00 Brian Matthew († from midnight). 1.00 Truckers' Hour.† 2.00-5.00 You and the Night and the Music.†

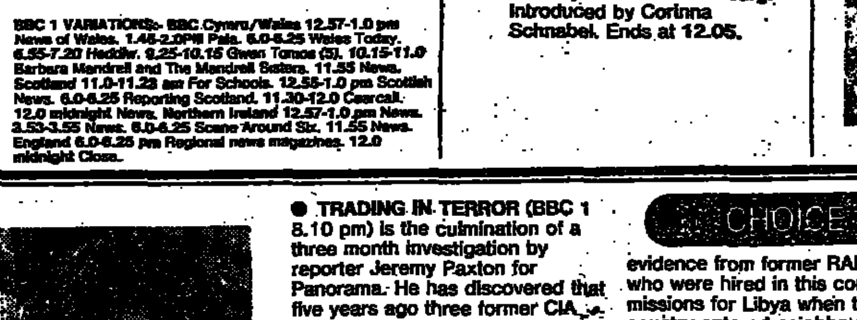
Radio 1

5.00 As Radio 2. 7.00 Mike Read. 9.00 Simon Bates. 11.30 Dave Lee Travis. 2.00 Paul Burnett. 3.30 Steve Wright. 5.00 Peter Powell. 7.00 Stayin' Alive. 8.00 David Jensen. 10.00 John Peel.† 12.00 midnight Close.
VHF Radios 1 and 2: 5.00 am With Radio 2. 10.00 pm With Radio 1. 12.00-5.00 am With Radio 2.

WORLD SERVICE

BBC World Service can be received in Western Europe on medium wave (648 kHz, 463m) at the following times (GMT) 6.00am Newsdesk. 7.00 World News. 7.09 Twenty-four Hours news Summary 7.30 Country Style. 7.45 Classic Short Stories. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Reflections 8.15 Before the Rock Set In 8.30 Baker's Half Dozen. 9.00 World News 9.09 Review of the British Press 9.15 Notes from an Observer. 9.20 Good Books. 9.35 Interlude. 9.40 Look Ahead. 9.45 Three Centuries of Italian Opera. 10.15 Britain's Daily Newspaper. 10.30 Frank Muir Goes Into .. 11.00 World News. 11.09 News about Britain 11.15 Guitar Workshop 11.30 Musical Yearbook. 12.00 Radio Newsreel 12.15pm Take it or Leave it 12.45 Sports Roundup 1.00 World News. 1.09 Twenty-Four Hours News Summary 1.30 Country Style. 1.45 Time Remembered 2.15 Leave it to Psmith. 2.30 Rock Salad 3.00 Radio Newsreel 3.15 Outlook 4.00 World News 4.09 Commentary 4.15 The Red and the Black 4.45 The World Today 5.00 World News 5.09 Europa 5.25 New Ideas. 8.00 World News 8.09 Twenty-Four Hours News Summary. 9.15 Europa. 9.30 Rock Salad 10.00 World News. 10.09 The World Today 10.25 Book Choice 10.30 Financial News 10.40 Reflections 10.45 Sports Roundup 11.00 World News 11.09 Commentary 11.15 Classical Record Review 11.30 Take it or Leave it 12.00 World News 12.09am News about Britain. 12.15 Radio Newsreel 12.30 Radio Theatre 1.15 Outlook 1.45 Europa. 2.00 World News. 2.09 Review of the British Press. 2.15 Network UK 2.30 Sports International 3.00 World News 3.09 News about Britain 3.15 The World Today 3.30 John Peel 4.00 Newsdesk 5.45 The World Today

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1 MF 1053kHz/285m or 1089kHz/275m. Radio 2 MF 693kHz/433m or 909kHz/330m. Radio 1/2 VHF 88-91MHz Radio 3 VHF 90-92.5MHz, MF 1215kHz/247m. Radio 4 LF 200kHz/1500m and VHF 92-95MHz Greater London Area MF 720kHz/417m LBC MF 1152khz/261m, VHF 97 3MHz Capital MF 1548kHz/194m, VHF 95 8MHz BBC Radio London MF 1458kHz/206m and VHF 94 9MHz World Service MF 648kHz/463m.


Cliff Richard: his story begins tonight (BBC 2 8.10 pm)

CHOICE

● TRADING IN TERROR (BBC 1 8.10 pm) is the culmination of a three month investigation by reporter Jeremy Paxton for Panorama. He has discovered that five years ago three former CIA employees began building up a string of companies in order to clandestinely provide men, weapons and ammunition for the Gaddafi regime from the United States and Britain. The men and equipment subsequently became the begetters of training schools for Libyan-backed terrorists. Veterans of the United States Army's Green Berets are known to be involved and Paxton has uncovered evidence of a factory in Scotland, in which a controlling interest was acquired by the ex-CIA men, being used to manufacture timing devices for booby trap bombs. The programme also has details of other companies throughout North America and Europe fronting for the mercenaries and we hear evidence from former RAF pilots who were hired in this country to fly missions for Libya when that country entered neighbouring Chad this year.

● CLIFF! (BBC 2 8.10 pm) is a musical alternative to the mercenary revelations on BBC 1 at the same time. Cliff, of course, is Cliff Richard, the Peter Pan of the pop music world who has survived successfully in the cut-throat business for an incredible twenty-two years and his following at present suggests that he will last another couple of decades — although he might not leap around the stage as much when he is sixty. This programme is the first of four tracing the career of the singer and it begins with his discovery by John Foster in a Soho coffee-bar. Another name from his past, Jack Good, the producer of the television rock milestone Oh Boy! is interviewed and he steals the show. Refreshingly honest, he was the man who taught Cliff to 'smoulder' on stage. Wonderfully nostalgic for people in their mid thirties and forties who still hanker after their lost youth.

● THE BATTLE OF MALDON (Radio 3 10.05 pm), a dramatic conversation piece by Menzies McKillop, is taken from one of the best known Anglo Saxon poems and deals with the conflict between the men of the Essex marshes and the invading Vikings. Aelfflaed, the widow of the Earl of Byrhtnoth, a victim of the fighting, tries to communicate with him in the spirit world while he in turn is desperately attempting to reach her from the dead. The obscure Raven, a mysterious confidante of Aelfflaed, holds a watching brief over the grieving couple. The parts are played by Diana Olsson, Nigel Anthony and Robert Trotter

REGIONAL TELEVISION VARIATIONS

HTV
As Thames except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 2.30-4.15 Film: Horse's Mouth (Alec Guinness). Just out of jail, an artist goes about cajoling money in order to live. 5.15-5.45 Flintstones. 6.00-7.00 Report West. 10.28 News. 10.30 Film: Marriage of a Young Stockbroker (Richard Benjamin, Joanna Shimkus). Comedy of a marriage at crisis point. 12.15am Closedown

HTV CYMRU/WALES
As HTV West except: 12.00-12.00pm Ffalabalam. 4.45-5.15 Ser. 6.00 Y Dydd. 6.25-7.00 Report Wales. 8.30-9.00 Yr Wythnos

BORDER
As Thames except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 2.00 Film: Death Train (Hugh Keays-Byrne, Ingrid Mason) A man is apparently killed by a train on a disused line. 3.45-4.15 Money-Go-Round. 5.15-5.45 Survival. 6.00 Lookaround. 6.15 Brain of the Border. 6.45 Travellers' Tales: Eric Wallace talks to Ben Lyon. 10.30 Lou Grant. 11.30 News. 11.33 Closedown.

CHANNEL
As Thames except: 12.00-12.30 pm Closedown. 1.20-1.30 News. 2.00 Film: Initiation of Sarah (Kay Lenz, Shelly Winters). 3.45-4.15 Money-Go-Round. 5.15-5.45 Here's Boomer. 6.00 Channel Report. 6.25 School Report. 6.35-7.00 Science Quiz. 10.28 News. 10.35 2.40 Robert. 11.30 That's Hollywood. 12.00 Closedown.

YORKSHIRE
As Thames except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 2.30 Film: Escapade* (John Mills, Alastair Sim). Comedy-drama of man obsessed by his campaign for world peace. 4.05-4.15 Blowhard. 5.15-5.45 Survival. 6.00 Calendar. 6.35-7.00 It's a Vet's Life. 10.30 Benson 11.00 European Trick Billiards 11.30 Run from the Morning 12.00 Closedown.

SOUTHERN
As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.00 Housepart. 2.25 Film: Sidekicks (Lou Gossett, Larry Hagman) Conman sells his accomplice as a slave. 3.45-4.15 Money-Go-Round. 5.15-5.45 Happy Days. 6.00 Day by Day. 6.30-7.00 Diff'rent Strokes. 10.35 Film: Double Kill (Gary Collins) Fate takes a hand in a "perfect" crime. 12.00 Superstar Profile: Roger Moore. 12.30am Weather followed by Thinking Aloud.

ANGLIA
As London except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.30-4.15 Film: Amorous Prawn* (Ian Carmichael, Joan Greenwood) Army staff headquarters is converted into a luxury hotel for rich Americans. 5.15-5.45 University Challenge. 6.00 About Anglia. 6.30-7.00 Survival. 10.30 Anglia Reports. 11.00 New Kind of Family. 11.30 Monte Carlo Show: Ethel Merman. 12.30 am Reflection.

ATV
As Thames except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 2.00 Film: Loving in the Rain (Romy Schneider). A young woman on holiday falls in love with an Italian. 3.45-4.15 Money-Go-Round. 5.15-5.45 Joe 90. 6.00-7.00 ATV Today. 10.30 Left, Right and Centre. 11.10 News. 11.15 New Avengers. 12.15 Closedown

ULSTER
As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 Lunchtime. 2.30 Film: "King Solomon's Mines" (Stewart Granger, Deborah Kerr) Search for the legendary diamond mines. 4.13-4.15 News. 5.15-5.45 Joe 90. 6.00-7.00 Good Evening Ulster. 10.30 Ulster Landscapes: Great Estates. 11.00 Welcome back Kotter. 11.30 Bedtime, Closedown.

GRANADA
As Thames except: 1.20pm-1.30 Granada Reports. 2.30-4.15 Film: Never Let Go. A salesman's car is stolen and he pursues the thieves. 5.15-5.45 Flintstones. 6.00-7.00 Granada Reports. 10.30 Ladies Man. 11.00 Monte Carlo Show. 11.55 Going Out. 12.30am Closedown.

WESTWARD
As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News 2.00 Film: Initiation of Sarah (Kay Lenz, Shelly Winters) 3.42 Gus Honeybun's Birthdays 3.45-4.15 Money-Go-Round 5.15-5.45 Here's Boomer 6.00-7.00 Westward Diary 10.32 News 10.35 240 Robert 11.30 That's Hollywood 11.55 Faith for Life 12.01am Closedown.

SCOTTISH
As Thames except: 1.00pm-1.30 News. 2.00 Film: Kona Coast (Jack Lord) Murder and mystey in the Hawaiian Islands. 3.45-4.15 Money-Go-Round. 5.15-5.45 Diff'rent Strokes 6.00 Scotland Today. 6.40-7.00 Crimedesk. 10.30 About Gaelic. 11.00 Encore for the Arts. 11.45 Golfing Greats: Severiano Ballesteros. 12.15am Late Call. 12.20 Closedown

TYNE TEES
As Thames except: Starts 9.20am Good Word 9.25-9.30 News 1.20 pm-1.30 News, Lookaround 2.30-4.15 Film: Say Hello To Yesterday (Jean Simmons, Leonard Whiting) Wife's trip to London turns out a little different from what she planned 5.15-5.45 Happy Days 6.00 News 6.02 Three Little Words 6.30-7.00 Northern Life 10.30 News 10.32 Briefing 11.15 Lou Grant 12.15 am Three Faces of God 12.20 Closedown

GRAMPIAN
As Thames except: Starts 9.25am-9.30 First Thing. 1.20pm-1.30 News. 2.30-4.15 Film: Sixty Glorious Years (Anna Neagle, Anton Walbrook) Film chronicles the life of Queen Victoria. 5.15-5.45 Mork & Mindy. 6.00 North Tonight. 6.30-7.00 Country Focus. 10.30 Cover to Cover. 11.00 New Avengers. 12.00 Going Out. 12.30am News. 12.35 Closedown.

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN: † STEREO ★ BLACK AND WHITE: (r) REPEAT

Entertainments Guide

Classified Guide

Box No. replies should be addressed to:
The Times, P.O. Box 7,
200, Gray's Inn Road, London, WC1X 8EZ

Papandreou outlines his new foreign policy

From Mario Modiano, Athens, Nov 22

Mr Andreas Papandreou, the Greek Prime Minister, asked Parliament tonight to give his Socialist Government an open mandate to reconsider Greece's link with Nato's military structure.

He stated: "It makes no sense to belong to the military arm of an alliance that does not guarantee our eastern frontiers (with Turkey) from any eventual threat, and that, through the endless flow of military supplies to Turkey tends to upset the balance of power in the Aegean".

There were no surprises in the Prime Minister's 71-page statement of policy, but it was the Socialist Government's first formal policy commitment that went beyond campaign rhetoric and press interviews.

Mr Papandreou was opening the three-day debate on his Government's intentions, which will wind up at midnight on Tuesday with a vote on a motion of confidence.

He told the 300 deputies today: "Your vote of confidence to the Government will also give us the mandate to take the action needed to safeguard our frontiers and protect the interests of our country and our people. And this includes the procedure for the disengagement from the Rogers agreement".

The Rogers Agreement enabled Greece to rejoin the military structure of Nato just over a year ago. Mr Papandreou described the agreement as harmful because "it puts in doubt the boundaries of Greece's operational control in the Aegean. This is unacceptable".

The foreign policy section of the Prime Minister's statement was permeated by the obsession with a Turkish threat to Greece's integrity and rights. Mr Papandreou made it clear that his was quite a different policy to that of his predecessor.

In this sense, his conditions for a continuation of the Greek-Turkish dialogue on Aegean questions became considerably tougher, heralding fresh difficulties in the relations between the two countries.

He said: "It must be made clear both to our neighbours and the Atlantic alliance that our land, air and sea frontiers, as well as the boundaries of the Greek continental shelf of the Aegean, are non-negotiable." Recent Greek-Turkish negotiations were precisely aimed at determining the boundaries of the Aegean continental shelf.

The Government also proposed the creation of a nuclear-free zone in the Balkans. Mr Papandreou said Greece would set the example unilaterally by removing nuclear arms from its soil soon, "following the necessary consultations". There is no evidence that any Balkan countries, except Greece and Turkey, have nuclear arms.

At the same time Mr Papandreou called for the withdrawal of the fleets of the superpowers from the Mediterranean, and for the first time voiced opposition to military manoeuvres which, he said, jeopardize peace in such a sensitive and inflammable region. It was an oblique reminder of the special links between his party and Libya.

Mr Papandreou underlined his Government's determination to broaden traditional relations with "the Arab nation" and support for the Palestinian struggle for self-determination.

The debate on the Government's policy statement opened unusually on a Sunday to enable Mr Papandreou to leave on Wednesday to attend the EEC summit in London. He reiterated in Parliament today his plan to ask the President of the Republic to hold a referendum so that the Greek people should decide whether they want to stay in the Community.

What his Government wanted was a status with the Community "allowing the application of our development programme in industry and agriculture, and safeguarding our national independence".

The Socialists control 170 votes out of 300 in Parliament. They are, therefore, assured of a vote of confidence.

Paisley calls for convention

Continued from page 1

masked members of the force paraded their weapons on Saturday night in the village of Newbuildings, three miles from the Provisional IRA stronghold in Londonderry.

More than 200 members of the third force were marching through the village when press photographers were told to go to a lonely area a few hundred yards away. There a line of masked men stood waiting and, at an order, they raised their handguns to the air. No shots were fired and at another command, the pistols were returned to their holsters.

Protestant paramilitary organizations in Ulster have usually had difficulty in gaining access to sophisticated weapons and it was suggested by informed sources that the handguns may have been displayed by serving members of the security forces.

Mr Martin Flannery, MP for Sheffield, Hillsborough, and a member of the Labour Party's Northern Ireland Committee, condemned the show of force and said he would be asking the Government to explain why the Army "had stood idly by".

An emblem for the third force appeared on Saturday in an advertisement in the *News Letter*, the Ulster daily newspaper. It depicted the red hand of Ulster beneath a crown and said: "Ulster's Third Force. For God and Ulster."

In the same newspaper the Official Unionist Party said in an advertisement: "We recognize the deep feelings and revulsion of Ulster's people at the continuing murders, inept security policies, and apparent connivance of Mr Prior [Secretary of State for Northern Ireland] with the republic's Prime Minister to break the union."

☐ According to the Dublin-based newspaper the *Sunday Independent* an opinion poll carried out by National Opinion Polls for an Ulster Television programme indicates that 71 per cent of the Protestant community in Northern Ireland are in favour of power-sharing with Roman Catholics within a United Kingdom framework.

☐ Mr Paisley yesterday enlarged his demands on the Government by urging it to organize immediate elections to a new Northern Ireland convention, to submit its recommendations to the people in a referendum, and implement them if they were supported (Philip Webster writes).

He made plain his belief that such a procedure would lead to the reestablishment of a Stormont-style government in the province. He said that, although Westminster laws would continue to apply in Ulster, "her Majesty's ministers" would not be welcome to carry them out. "They will have no access anywhere in Northern Ireland when it is within the ability of the loyalist people to keep them from having access", he said on London Weekend Television's *Weekend World* programme.

Paisley's followers, page 8

John Manning



Two down, 107 to go

There was a cheerful, if slightly contrived, carnival atmosphere in Stratford, east London, yesterday as thousands of local people turned out to watch and celebrate the dynamiting of two tower blocks of flats (John Young writes). Corks popped, glasses and paper cups were filled, funny hats were donned, and balloons were released as the buildings collapsed into giant heaps of rubble amid swirling clouds of dust. There was even a spectator from Iceland, Mr Bjarni Eliasson, in London for a weekend's Christmas shopping and eager to witness another traditional English spectacle. "We don't have such things in Iceland", he observed. Members of the Newham Tower Blocks Tenants Campaign paraded with placards and chants of "Two down, 107 to go", meaning that the council should not stop the good work until every tower block in the borough had been dealt the same fate. The campaign was formed last April after the death of a young mother, who threw herself from the twentysecond floor of another building. The two blocks demolished, Stratford and Newtown Points, had been empty for more than two years. During that time, according to a local newspaper, the council spent £700,000 on keeping them safe.

Coachloads take revenge for 1066

By Robin Young

Britain's Common Marketeers went on manoeuvres again this weekend, massing in well organized coach parties to plunder the French coastal towns for bargains. Fully booked ferry services carried a total of 12,460 day trippers on shopping expeditions to France.

Despite high winds and dampening rain, Townsend Thoresen had 30 coaches on three Saturday morning sailings to Calais. P & O has said that Saturday's services to Boulogne were fully booked until Christmas, and had been so since September. Sealink claimed a full complement of 1,400 on each sailing to Calais, Boulogne and Dieppe.

Cross-channel shopping has been described as Britain's fastest-growing leisure industry. But there was nothing leisurely about the assault on the Continental hypermarket at Calais, a favourite destination with Sealink and Townsend Thoresen passengers.

The queues at many of the hypermarket's 30 checkouts were composed entirely of British shoppers, comparing notes about prices, the intricacies of metric conversion and exchange rates.

The most popular purchases included radio-controlled toy cars, giant packs of marshmellows, boxes of marrons glacés, as well as trolley loads of wines and spirits.

In Boulogne, raiding parties of foot passengers tackled the Champion Supermarket by the quay, while the mounted regiments in coaches attacked the larger Auchan hypermarket a few miles outside the town. One of the bolder customers there had invested in five trays of 30 eggs each. She intended carrying them home, as well as a heavy load of coffee, butter, tins of fruit, and vegetables, and a bargain collection of heavy enamel saucepans.

'I really came to get a folding bicycle for my grandson", she said. "But I think I'll have to come back next week."

The Boulogne Chamber of Commerce has calculated that on average the British day tripper spends 104 francs (less than £10) in the town. But my straw poll among the pre Christmas shoppers suggested that their total spending averaged £43, which would bring the cost of the day's total operations to almost precisely £500,000.

It seems that the total haul would include 60,000 bottles of wine, 72,000 bottles of beer, 14,000 cheeses, and 10,000 French loaves, besides an amazing variety of novelty nursery lamps, dolls' chairs, and stew pots.

Test tube baby for Devon mother

A mother who gave up hope of having a second child gave birth to a test tube baby yesterday. Mrs Gill Short, aged 28, is thought to be the first women in the world to conceive a child both naturally and by the test tube method.

Her baby, Martin, was born at North Devon District Hospital, Barnstaple, and weighed 6lb 5oz. She and her husband, Philip, aged 31, a gas fitter, have another son, Adrian, nine.

The baby is the sixth test tube baby to be born in Britain in the last four months, bringing the total births to eight.

Mr Tony Beddow, a hospital spokesman said: "Mother and baby are both well. From the medical point of view it was a fairly routine birth—but all the staff are delighted."

The baby, to be christened Martin Robert John, was delivered by Caesarian section shortly after 3 am yesterday. His mother was admitted to hospital about a week ago but was not expected to give birth before the end of the month.

The couple, who live in a council house in Churchill Road, Bideford, North Devon, borrowed about £2,000 from the bank to enable Mrs Short to attend the clinic run by Mr Patrick Steptoe and Dr Robert Edwards, at Bourn Hall, Cambridge.

The couple fostered six children last year, but had given up hope of having another of their own after Mrs Short developed Fallopian tube problems following the birth of their first son.

She consulted Mr Steptoe and Dr Edwards at their private clinic in December, 1980, and had an operation in March. Her second baby was conceived in a glass dish and the embryo implanted in the womb. The couple paid for the initial operation and treatment, but the birth was a National Health confinement.

Photograph, page 3

Korchnoi tells of CIA help

Merano.—Viktor Korchnoi, the Soviet defector who was defeated by Anatoly Karpov in the world chess match said the Central Intelligence Agency had offered to help him although he did not specify what type of help was offered.

"Before the match I was offered the services of the CIA. If I had to play him (Karpov) again I would apply for their services", Korchnoi told Reuters. He also said that he planned to press his campaign for his wife and son, still in the Soviet Union, to be allowed to join him.

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

The Queen attends Royal Variety Performance, Theatre Royal, Drury Lane, 7.50.

The Duke of Edinburgh attends auction in aid of The Duke of Edinburgh's Award Scheme, Sotheby, Parke, Bernet and Co, 34 New Bond Street, 7.30.

Princess Margaret opens All Saints' Primary School and Community Centre, South Wimbledon, 3, later, attends banquet and ball in aid of Royal Opera House development appeal, Dorchester hotel, 8.

The Duke of Gloucester presents awards to winners of Philips Electronics lighting competition, Design Centre, 11.30.

Talks, lectures

American pop art by Michael Compton, Tate 1. Film time: 1, Rodin—Burghers of Calais; 2, Cycle of Life—Gustav Vigeland; 3, Carl Milles, National Gallery, 1. The English Landscape in art: The land in modern art, by George Laws, Whitworth Art Gallery, Manchester, 2-4. The Oxus treasure, British Museum, 11.30.

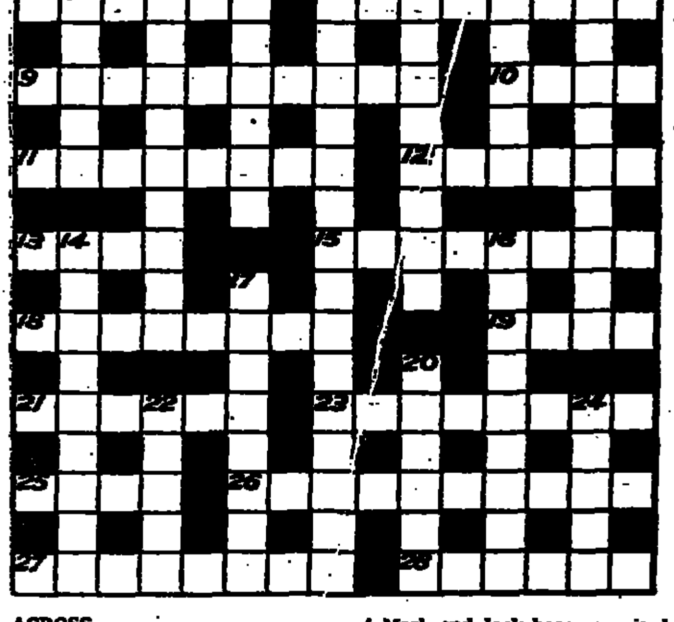
Exhibitions

Paintings by the Duke of Edinburgh, Sotheby's New Bond Street, 9-4.30. Annual exhibition by students of Royal Academy Schools, Royal Academy of Arts, Piccadilly, 10-5.30. British Telecommunications, Yorkshire Post Building, Wellington Street, Leeds, 9-5.30. Magic, mirrors and masks, Charles de Temple Gallery, 52 Jermyn Street, 11-5. Misho Kurowaka, Heinz Gallery, 21 Portman Square, 11-5.

Music

Annual schools prom, Royal Albert Hall, 7. Piano recital by Grahame Jeves, St Lawrence Jewry, 1. Organ recital by Jonathan Rennert, St Michael's Cornhill, 1. BBC lunchtime concert, Emanuel Ax, piano, St John's, Smith Square, 1. Marlos Nobre, piano, St John's, Smith Square, 7.30.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 15,687



ACROSS

1 Outlaw the war-plane, some said (6).
5 Game in which we should keep cool (8).
9 Dogberry's "odorous" simile (10).
10 Prophet in Greek island got beheaded (4).
11 Message from poor sailor found on shore? (8).
12 Stern director (6).
13 Mark's place, perhaps (4).
15 Fellow let us have wreaths (8).
18 Poster in station, perhaps, seen before crossing city (8).
19 Food from Japan or China? (4).
21 Doctor clothed to go out fighting? (6).
23 Authorizes construction of more pews (8).
25 In a dangerous position, I take it (4).
26 Is beaten when carrying spirit in US city (3,7).
27 Fruit might appear to be an apple (8).
28 Enjoy "Shirley"? Not finished re-reading (6).

DOWN

2 Solitary drinker's order on entering (5).
3 Assume in proof of title its laid down (9).
4 Mark and Jack become united (6).
5 Perhaps refugee spends £100 Roe paid out (9,6).
6 Unusual for girl student after taking up degree (8).
7 Fee in US for playing this piano? (5).
8 Bell desirable on one such vehicle (3-6).
14 Some reading about crime in the Brontes' home (9).
16 Abandoned revolver, as sergeant ordered? (4,5).
17 Mexican cake's the wrong one — quite upsetting (8).
20 Cricketer wanted to get at the beer (6).
22 Dim king overcome by leader of barons (5).
24 Anglers' requirements — some are elsewhere (5).

The Solution of Saturday's Prize Puzzle No 15,686 will appear next Saturday

Tomorrow's events

The Duke of Edinburgh lays foundation stone of new building Stoke Mandeville Hospital, Aylesbury, 12, opens new Slough Skillcentre, Chippenham, 3.

The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh give an evening reception for members of Diplomatic Corps, Buckingham Palace, 9.30.

Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother lunches with Court of Worshipful Company of Shipwrights, Ironmongers' Hall, 12.30.

Princess Margaret, as Colonel-in-Chief, attends luncheon given by Royal Highland Fusiliers, Merchant Taylors' Hall, Threadneedle Street, 1.

The Duke of Kent, vice-chairman of British Overseas Trade Board, visits Staffordshire, arrives Leek High School, 11.25.

Talks, lectures

Annual general meeting of World Conference of Religions For Peace (UK and Ireland Branch), Westminster Synagogue, Rutland Gardens, 6.30. Understanding British riots by Dr Paul Corrigan, Room 08, North London Polytechnic, Ladbroke House site, Highbury Grove, 4.30. The impact of theatre, television and cinema, by Trevor Griffiths, ICA, The Mall, 7.30. The Sunday Supplements, Media Studies Association, London College of Printing, Elephant and Castle, 5.30. Japan and the West: Trade, Christianity and learning by Professor W. G. Beasley, Victoria and Albert Museum, 6.30.

Exhibitions

Exhibition of miniature decanters assembled by Stephen Parry, Knightsbridge Pavilion, 112 Old Brompton Road, 11-6. Brideshead Revisited, exhibition of costumes from Granada Television's production, the National Theatre, 10-11. William Havell bicentenary exhibition Spink and Son, 5 King Street, St James's, 9.30-5.30. Eskimo art and Goya's etching suite Los Capprichos, Gimpel Fils, 30 Davies Street, 10-5. Susan Bosence: hand block printed and resist dyed stuffs, Holburne Museum, Great Pulteney Street, Bath, 11-5.

Christmas Fair

In aid of the blind, Kensington Town Hall, 11-5.30.

Lunchtime music

Organ recital by Madeline Woods, St Peter-Upon-Cornhill, 12.30; Organ recital by Margaret Phillips, St Lawrence Jewry, 1.

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Social Security and Housing Benefits Bill, second reading. Motions on agriculture and horticulture and farm structure and farm horticulture schemes and regulations.

The papers

The Ministry of Defence allegedly failed to make sure that a large number of surplus Browning pistols it sold could not fall into the hands of the IRA. The Daily Mirror says selling the guns no doubt brought in a few hundred thousand pounds; but Britain is not that hard up.

Sunday papers

The Sunday Times said the inescapable lesson of the past dozen years has in Northern Ireland been that force can do little. The logic of modern unionism is not union with Britain at all. "If London is abominated as much as Dublin, what else is left but some form of independence?".

The Observer said an independent Ulster looks nearer that at any time since the troubles began. Although that may be a pretty picture, it has nothing to do with reality. Reconciliation with Dr Garret FitzGerald can only begin when Protestants are convinced the Government is prepared to take drastic action against the IRA.

The Sunday Mirror said Mr William Whitelaw should resign because of overcrowded jails. It calls for a once for all amnesty for non-violent prisoners who have served part of their sentences. If Mr Whitelaw does not do something "Mrs Thatcher really ought to put this old boy out to grass".

First nights

Today: The Soldiers Fortune, Lyric, Hammersmith.

Tomorrow: Billy Connolly, Cambridge, WC2.

Thursday: 84 Charing Cross Road, Ambassadors.

Last chance to see

Thick as Thieves until Saturday, Theatre Royal, Stratford, E.15. Annie until Saturday, Victoria Palace; The Killing Game, last week, Apollo, Shaftesbury Avenue.

Roads

London and South East: King's Road, Chelsea, delays east bound. Heathrow Airport: A4 Bath Road, one lane over airport spur. A404 Harrow Road, reconstruction work begins near Wembley Hill Road. A23 Streatham High Road, one lane at Pendennis Road.

Midlands: M6 lane closures North and Southbound near Keele service area. A5 Grendon, temporary traffic lights over Swan Bridge. North: A49 delays at town bridge at Warrington. A57 High Street, Sheffield, reduced carriageway widths. A1 Selby fork to Wetherby roundabout, delays. Wales and West: A483 delays at Llanbister. M5 delays between junctions 17 and 18.

Information from the AA.

Today's anniversaries

James Thomson, author of City of Dreadful Night, was born at Port Glasgow, Renfrewshire, 1834. Thomas Tallis died in London 1585.

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Meter charges

Work on adapting parking meters to charge 60p an hour instead of 30p starts today in the Westminster council area between Marylebone Road, Edgware Road, Oxford Street and the Camden boundary.

Church music

Today: Southwark Cathedral Adrian Lucas (organ), 1.10.

Wednesday: St Martin-within-Ludgate Charlotte Edwards (violin) Muriel Levin (piano), 1.15.

Thursday: St George's, Charlotte Street, Bristol, Young Musicians of Wells Cathedral School, 1.00.

Friday: Dunblane Cathedral, Edinburgh University Singers, 8.00. Jesus College Chapel, Cambridge, Morag Nicholas (contralto), Valerie Langfield (piano), 8.30. St Martin-within-Ludgate, Belinda, Yates (soprano), 1.15.

Saturday: Bury St Edmunds Cathedral, Music of England, 7.30. Coventry Cathedral, St Michael's Singers, Orchestra da Camera, Handel's Messiah, 7.30. St Andrew's, Uxbridge, Uxbridge String Ensemble, 7.30. St Martin's, Dorking, Dorking Choral Society, Howells Te Deum, 7.30.

Sunday: Church of the Good Shepherd, Pyrford, Woking Symphony Orchestra, 6.30.

Sporting fixtures

Racing: NH meetings at Leicester (12.45) and Windsor (1).

Football: FA Cup: First round replays (7.30): Altrincham v Sheffield United; Minehead v Dorchester.

Snooker: Coral UK professional championship, Preston Guild Hall (and tomorrow).

Squash rackets: Open singles championship, Queen's Club, London (and tomorrow).

Tomorrow

Racing: NH meetings at Plumpton (1) and Southwell (12.45).

Football: FA Cup first round replays (7.30): Sutton v Bishop's Stortford; Runcorn v Burnley; Carlisle United v Darlington; Barnet v Harlow; Wycombe Wanderers v Hendon; Gillingham v Plymouth Argyle; Hull City v Rochdale; Bury v Tranmere Rovers; Northampton Town v Weymouth; Huddersfield Town v Workington.

Auctions today

Bonhams, Montpelier Street, claret, burgundy, port, 11; Christie's, King Street: continental pottery and Italian majolica, 11; Christie's, South Kensington: oriental scrolls and prints, 10.30, watercolours, 2, silver 2; Sotheby's Bond Street: Russian books; Phillips, Blenheim Street: furniture, 11, paintings, 2.

Bond winners

Winning numbers in the weekly draw for Premium Bond prizes are: £100,000 winner, 1BL 372003 (the winner lives in Surrey); £50,000 winner 1LK 135823 (Lincolnshire); £25,000 winner 13AB 612565 (Cornwall).

Weather

General situation: Much colder. Rain in the N and W will spread to all parts by early afternoon.

Forecasts from 6 am to midnight

London, East Anglia, E Midlands, SW, SE and central S England, Channel Islands: Cloudy with rain spreading from N, mainly dry later; wind SW becoming NW, fresh, occasionally strong; max temp 11C (52F), but colder later.

E and central N England: Rain clearing from N, sunny intervals and isolated showers; wind SW, fresh, becoming NW, strong; max temp 11C (52F), becoming colder.

W Midlands, N and S Wales: Rain soon clearing, sunny intervals developing, scattered showers; wind mainly NW, fresh or strong; max temp 9C (48F), soon becoming colder.

Lake District, NW England, Glasgow, SW Scotland, N Ireland, Isle of Man: Showers and sunny intervals after early rain, turning wintry on hills; wind mainly NW, strong to gale; max temp 5C (41F).

Borders, NE England, Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen: Sunny intervals and scattered showers after early rain; showers turning wintry over high ground; wind mainly NW, strong to gale; max temp 5C (41F).

Moray Firth, C Highlands, Argyll, NE and NW Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: Wintry showers, heavy; wind NW, strong to severe gale, max temp 4C (39F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Wednesday: Cold with wintry showers, especially in the N and E.

SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea, Strait of Dover: Wind SW, veering NW, strong or gale, perhaps severe gale for a time, sea rough or very rough. English Channel (E): Wind SW, veering NW, strong or gale, sea rough or very rough. St George's Channel, Irish Sea: Wind NW, strong or gale, increasing severe gale.

Sun rises: 7.32 am. Sun sets: 4.2 pm. Moon rises: 3.47 am. Moon sets: 3.12 pm. New Moon: November 26.

Lighting up time

London 4.32 pm to 7.3 am
Bristol 4.42 pm to 7.13 am
Edinburgh 4.23 pm to 7.37 am
Manchester 4.32 pm to 7.21 am
Penzance 4.59 pm to 7.19 am

Yesterday

Temperatures at midday yesterday: c, cloud; d, drizzle; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun.

		C	F			C	F
Belfast	s	12	54	Guernsey	c	12	54
Birmingham	f	13	55	Inverness	f	13	55
Blackpool	c	11	52	Jersey	c	12	54
Bristol	f	13	55	London	c	14	57
Cardiff	c	12	54	Manchester	c	13	55
Edinburgh	f	14	57	Newcastle	f	14	57
Glasgow	c	12	54	Ronaldsway	c	12	54

London

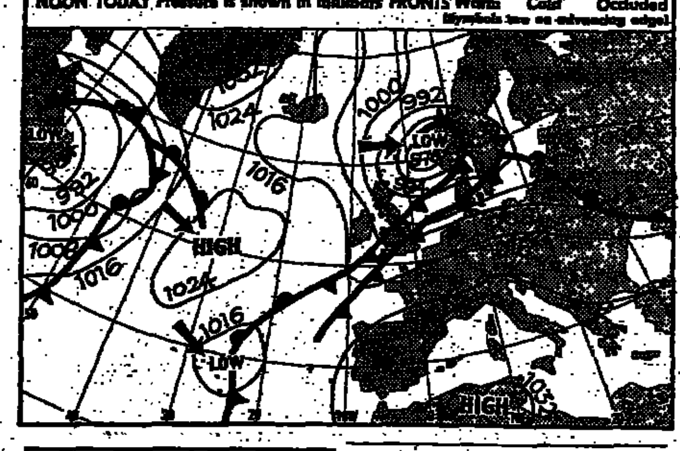
SATURDAY: Temp: max, 6 am to 6 pm, 14C (57F); min, 6 pm to 6 am, 10C (50F). Humidity: 6 pm, 88 per cent. Rain: 24hr to 6 pm, .02in. Sun: 24hr to 6 pm, nil. Bar, mean sea level, 6 pm, 1,021.5 millibars, rising.

YESTERDAY: Temp: max, 6 am to 6 pm, 15C (59F); min, 6 pm to 6 am, 12C (54F). Humidity: 6 pm, 83 per cent. Rain: 24hr to 6 pm, a trace. Sun: 24hr to 6 pm, 0.3hr. Bar, mean sea level, 6 pm, 1,022 millibars, steady.

Satellite predictions

Figures give time of visibility, where rising, maximum elevation, and direction of setting. Asterisk denotes entering or leaving eclipse.

LONDON: Cosmos 151R: 17.32-17.34; WSW; 10SW; SW. Cosmos 185R: 16.52-17.02; NW; 75ENE; SE and 18.33-18.41; WNW; 30WSW; SSW. Cosmos 296R: 05.42-05.45; N*; 45N; E. Salyut 6: 17.05-17.10; WSW; 80SSE; E* and 18.41-18.42; W; 20W; W*.





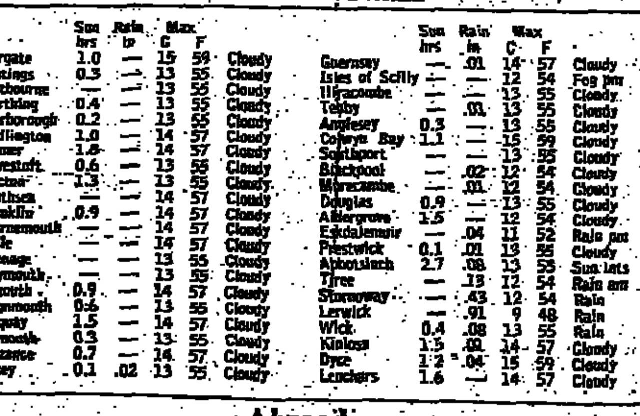
b—blue sky; bc—blue sky & cloud; c—cloudy; o—overcast; f—fog; d—drizzle; h—hail; m—mist; r—rain; s—snow; th—thunderstorm; p—showers; prs—periodical rain with snow. Wind speed in mph

High tides

	AM	HT	PM	HT
London Bridge	11.46	6.6		
Aberdeen	11.27	3.9	11.37	3.9
Avonmouth	5.10	11.8	5.26	12.1
Belfast	9.10	3.2	9.10	3.4
Cardiff	4.57	10.9	5.13	11.2
Devonport	3.32	5.0	3.46	5.1
Dover	8.51	6.1	9.25	6.1
Falmouth	3.02	4.8	3.16	4.9
Glasgow	11.09	4.7	11.02	4.7
Harwich	9.41	3.8	10.09	3.9
Holyhead	8.22	5.1	8.34	5.3
Hull	4.00	6.6	4.37	6.6
Ilfracombe	3.46	8.1	4.04	8.4
Leith	12.16	5.1	12.40	5.2
Liverpool	9.14	8.4	9.33	8.5
Lowestoft	6.59	2.3	7.52	2.4
Margate	9.50	4.4	10.31	4.5
Milford Haven	3.56	6.0	4.14	6.3
Newquay	2.51	6.1	3.08	6.3
Oban	3.52	3.4	4.00	3.6
Penzance	2.36	5.1	2.49	5.0
Portland	4.37	1.9	4.48	1.9
Portsmouth	9.23	4.4	9.44	4.3
Shoreham	8.59	5.7	9.26	5.5
Southampton	9.05	4.2	9.22	4.1
Swansea	4.10	8.4	4.27	8.7
Tees	1.21	4.9	1.55	5.0
Wtn-on-the-Naze	9.28	3.8	9.59	4.0

Tide height in metres: 1m = 3.2808ft.

Around Britain



	Sun hrs	Rain in	Max C	Max F	
Margate	1.0	—	15	59	Cloudy
Hastings	0.3	—	13	55	Cloudy
Eastbourne	—	—	13	55	Cloudy
Worthing	0.4	—	13	55	Cloudy
Scarborough	0.2	—	13	55	Cloudy
Bridlington	1.0	—	14	57	Cloudy
Cromer	1.8	—	14	57	Cloudy
Lowestoft	0.6	—	13	55	Cloudy
Clacton	1.3	—	13	55	Cloudy
Southsea	—	—	14	57	Cloudy
Shanklin	0.9	—	14	57	Cloudy
Bournemouth	—	—	14	57	Cloudy
Poole	—	—	14	57	Cloudy
Swanage	—	—	13	55	Cloudy
Weymouth	—	—	13	55	Cloudy
Exmouth	0.9	—	14	57	Cloudy
Teignmouth	0.6	—	13	55	Cloudy
Torquay	1.5	—	14	57	Cloudy
Falmouth	0.3	—	13	55	Cloudy
Penzance	0.7	—	14	57	Cloudy
Jersey	0.1	.02	13	55	Cloudy
Guernsey	—	.01	14	57	Cloudy
Isles of Scilly	—	—	12	54	Fog pm
Ilfracombe	—	—	13	55	Cloudy
Tenby	—	.01	13	55	Cloudy
Anglesey	0.3	—	13	55	Cloudy
Colwyn Bay	1.1	—	15	59	Cloudy
Southport	—	—	13	55	Cloudy
Blackpool	—	.02	12	54	Cloudy
Morecambe	—	.01	12	54	Cloudy
Douglas	0.9	—	13	55	Cloudy
Aldergrove	1.5	—	12	54	Cloudy
Eskdalemuir	—	.04	11	52	Rain pm
Prestwick	0.1	.01	13	55	Cloudy
Abbotsinch	2.7	.08	13	55	Sun ints
Tiree	—	.13	12	54	Rain am
Stornoway	—	.43	12	54	Rain
Lerwick	—	.91	9	48	Rain
Wick	0.4	.08	13	55	Rain
Kinloss	1.5	.01	14	57	Cloudy
Dyce	1.2	.04	15	59	Cloudy
Leuchars	1.6	—	14	57	Cloudy

Abroad

MIDDAY: c, cloud; d, drizzle; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun.

		C	F			C	F			C	F			C	F
Ajaccio	c	17	63	Copenhagen	d	7	45	Majorca	f	19	66	Salzburg	s	15	59
Akrotiri	s	18	64	Corfu	s	18	64	Malaga	s	21	70	Sao Paulo			
Alexandria	c	20	68	Dublin	c	13	55	Malta	f	18	64	S Francisco	f	14	57
Amsterdam	c	12	54	Dubrovnik	s	15	59	Melbourne	s	28	82	Seoul	c	7	45
Athens	s	17	63	Faro	s	20	68	Milan	f	5	41	Singapore			
Bahrain				Florence	f	13	55	Montreal	c	0	32	Stockholm	s	2	36
Barcelona	s	17	63	Frankfurt	c	13	55	Moscow	r	1	34	Strasbourg	s	17	63
Beirut	s	17	63	Funchal	s	21	70	Munich	f	15	59	Sydney	c	20	68
Belgrade	c	11	52	Geneva	f	11	52	Nairobi	c	25	77	Tangier	f	21	70
Berlin	d	12	54	Gibraltar	c	18	64	Naples	s	14	57	Teheran			
Biarritz	f	15	59	Helsinki	c	0	32	New York	c	5	41	Tel Aviv	s	19	66
Boulogne	c	12	54	Hongkong	f	21	70	Nice	c	13	55	Tenerife	f	27	81
Bordeaux	s	11	52	Innsbruck	s	10	50	Oslo	c	0	32	Tokyo	s	12	54
Boston	c	6	43	Istanbul	s	12	54	Ottawa				Toronto	sn	0	32
Brussels	c	13	55	Johannesburg	f	23	73	Paris	c	12	54	Tunis	s	18	64
Budapest	f	15	59	Las Palmas	f	25	77	Prague	f	13	55	Valencia	f	19	66
Chicago	f	-5	23	Lisbon	f	16	61	Reykjavik	s	-6	21	Vancouver	c	7	45
Cologne	c	14	57	Locarno	s	10	50	Rhodes	s	16	61	Venice	s	6	43
Cairo	s	20	68	Los Angeles	f	18	64	Riyadh	s	26	79	Vienna	c	14	57
Capetown	c	18	64	Luxembourg	f	9	48	Rio de Janeiro	f	26	79	Warsaw	r	5	41
Casablanca	f	22	72	Madrid	f	16	61	Rome	f	16	61	Zurich		15	59